

## Kohl's party suffers heavy losses

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) suffered heavy losses in state elections in North Rhine-Westphalia Sunday and the Social Democrats (SPD) appeared set to retain their absolute majority; the West German television network ARD reported. Quoting computer projections, ARD said the SPD would continue its hold on the administration of West Germany's most populous state after taking 54.1 per cent of the vote. The usually reliable projections gave the CDU, the senior partner in the Bonn government coalition, 35.1 per cent, a slump of 8.1 points from the party's share of the vote in the last state elections in 1980. ARD predicted that the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), Dr. Kohl's junior coalition partners in Bonn, would win places in the state assembly in Dusseldorf after capturing 5.4 per cent of the vote Sunday.

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## Arab peace efforts should be respected, Andreotti tells Shamir

ROME (AP) — It would be a "grave error" to ignore signals that the Arab World is interested in ending the conflict with Israel, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti told visiting Israeli counterpart Yitzhak Shamir on Sunday. The two ministers held talks after Mr. Shamir arrived Sunday from Tel Aviv for a two-day official visit. (See page 7). Mr. Andreotti expressed Italy's hopes for a "global" solution to troubles in the Middle East that would result in a just and lasting peace. Foreign Ministry sources said.

## Six die in blast at Pakistani arms plant

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Six workers were killed and 11 others injured when an explosion ripped through a high security government arms and explosives plant at a major military complex, officials said Sunday. A Defence Ministry announcement said the explosion wrecked part of a plant where explosives are manufactured at the Pakistani ordnance factory complex at Wah, some 32 kilometres west of Islamabad. Three workers were killed in the blast late Saturday night and three others died later.

## Deported Briton held in London

LONDON (R) — A Briton suspected of involvement in a plot to kill a former Libyan prime minister arrived in London from Cairo Sunday and was detained for questioning, police said. The man, Anthony Gill, was deported by Egyptian authorities after spending six months in detention. He was led away by police at Heathrow airport. Police said a second Briton suspected of involvement in the Libyan plot, Godfrey Shiner, was expected to leave Egypt for London Monday.

## Mobutu begins Israel visit

TEL AVIV (AP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived Sunday on a visit that Israel hoped would cement ties with one of Africa's most powerful leaders and prompt other African states to renew their severed relations. Mr. Mobutu in 1982 became the first leader to restore relations after 29 African states broke ties with Israel following the 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars. Only Liberia followed Zaire's lead, despite an intensive Israeli campaign to regain its former influence on the continent.

## U.S. lends \$30.5m to Khartoum

KHARTOUM (R) — Famine-stricken Sudan will get \$30.5 million from the United States in soft loans to buy wheat and wheat flour, the U.S. embassy here said Sunday. A statement said the U.S., in an amendment of its food assistance programme for the 1985 fiscal year, will give Sudan \$25 million on concessional terms to purchase 112,000 tonnes of wheat and 34,000 tonnes of wheat flour. A total of \$5.5 million would also be provided to finance shipping the food.

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# Shultz arrives, starts crucial talks on Mideast peace process

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AQABA — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Aqaba Sunday on the third and final leg of his Middle East tour and was received shortly after his arrival by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor at the Royal Palace here.

No details of the meeting were immediately available, and the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said only that the meeting was attended by Mrs. Shultz and senior Jordanian officials. Later on Sunday evening, official talks between the American and Jordanian delegations started and were continuing over a banquet in honour of the Secretary of State, Petra said. The Jordanian side in the talks was headed by the King, and attended by Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court, Marwan Jassem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Foreign Minister Taher Masri and Ambassador-designate to Washington Mohammad Kamal, Petra added. On the American side, headed by Mr. Shultz, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy attended the talks as well as the accompanying delegation. Informed sources told the Jordan Times that the focus of Sunday's talks was the prospects of initiating a U.S. dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation prior to broader negotiations to solve the Palestinian problem as well as bilateral issues.

The thorniest of the problems that were expected to figure high in the talks was that of the composition of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which the Americans say should not include any known members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Reports over the weekend have been conflicting over the issue and the most credible among them appeared to be that Mr. Shultz and the Jordanian leaders were expected to review a number of names put forward as possible members of the proposed joint delegation.

Mr. Shultz, who held talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo earlier Sunday after arriving from Israel at the end of a two-day visit, told reporters aboard his plane from Israel to Egypt that finding Palestinians to negotiate with Israel was the key to advancing the peace process.

Mr. Shultz acknowledged Sunday the difficulty of finding Palestinian negotiators acceptable to both the PLO and Israel.

The United States is trying to facilitate the start of peace talks. The aim is to pick Palestinians who would sit at the peace table with Israel in a mixed delegation with Jordanians. Israel, however, has ruled out known members of the PLO, and on Sunday, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said in Peking that the organisation must participate directly in any talks on Middle East peace. Nonetheless, Mr. Shultz, who flew here from Egypt, urged all sides to "keep the level of frustration down and the level of efforts up."

Asked if there were Palestinians acceptable to both Israel and the PLO, Mr. Shultz replied: "I don't know the answer to that question. That's one of the things I don't know. It's a hard problem."

The problem, Mr. Shultz said, is "to find people who are truly recognised as people who represent the Palestinians and who also have a background that would be acceptable in the negotiating process."

In Israel, Mr. Shultz's first stop, officials were divided on whether members of the Palestine National Council (PNC), which sets policy for the PLO, might qualify. Opponents cited the council's role in adopting the covenant that Israel says calls for the end of Israel as a Jewish state.

In Egypt, Mr. Shultz received some encouragement from President Mubarak. "There is a definite feeling of good will and certainly the recognition of the hard problems," Mr. Shultz said after their two-hour meeting.

Mr. Shultz has stressed the need for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations. But he told reporters aboard his U.S. Air Force jet that the administration would consider holding meetings with a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation if they had the approval of "our friends" and contributed to the start of peace talks.

On the issue of representation, Mr. Shultz refused to say whether the United States already had a list of prospective Palestinian negotiators approved by the PLO. "I'd rather not speculate on names, lists, categories or whatever," Mr. Shultz said.

Foreign Minister Masri was quoted as saying Saturday that the PLO had approved the names of PNC members to take part in talks and that Jordan had given those to the United States during a visit last month by Mr. Murphy.

In Peking, where Mr. Arafat held three days of talks with Chinese leaders, the PLO chairman said he and King Hussein had agreed that "any delegation of any purpose or any mission has to be from the Jordan government and the PLO directly."

Criticising U.S. reluctance to deal with the PLO, Mr. Arafat, said the Americans "are still trying to hide the sun with their fingers, neglecting realities and facts in this area."

Mr. Shultz's meeting with King Hussein Sunday was his third with a Middle East leader on the same day.

He began with breakfast with Israeli prime minister Shimon Peres and then flew to Cairo for a two-hour meeting with President Mubarak.

(Continued on page 3)

## Joint team urges U.S. flexibility

PEKING (Agencies) — A Jordanian-Palestinian delegation headed by Yasser Arafat Sunday appealed for greater flexibility from Washington, saying their joint peace initiative of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was the last chance for a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the PLO, said after talks here with Chinese leaders it was time the United States showed some movement on the Middle East question.

Speaking as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was visiting Cairo as part of the latest efforts to revive the peace process, Mr. Arafat ruled out non-PLO members being involved in talks on behalf of the Palestinians with the United States.

He told a Peking press conference the PLO had agreed with Jordan that any joint delegation should include the PLO and said the next move was up to the United States.

"They have to move... we have moved enough," Mr. Arafat said when asked if he was prepared to shift from his position that only the PLO can talk to Washington.

Mr. Shultz said Sunday the United States was trying to find Palestinians who were not members of the PLO to join Jordan in discussing a Middle East peace with the United States.

He has underlined that Palestinian representation is essential to a settlement but neither Israel nor the United States will talk to the PLO.

Asked if names of non-PLO members of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, had been put forward as a compromise, Mr. Arafat said: "It is not a question of names. It is a matter of principle."

He said the United States had not received the names of anyone so far, but Jordan had informed Washington about the joint Jordanian-Palestinian initiative.

"They have not received until now any names. What they have received is the idea... we have our formula agreed upon with King Hussein. He has informed the American administration about our formula," Mr. Arafat stated.

Jordan and the PLO agreed in February on a common strategy towards Middle East peace, and have called for an international conference, including all parties involved and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to help thrash out an accord.

Both the United States and Israel are opposed to a conference but Mr. Shultz wants to edge along the peace process by producing a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that can take part in negotiations with Washington.

Mr. Arafat and Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali headed a joint delegation to Peking at the start of a drive to lobby



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Sunday receive U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Mrs. Shultz (Petra photo)

## Hussein returns after talks on Mideast with Fahd

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AQABA — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Aqaba Sunday after a one-day visit to the Saudi Arabian port city of Jeddah where he held talks with King Fahd on the latest situation on the Middle East and joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves for a just settlement to the Palestinian problem.

No details were officially available on the King's talks in Jeddah other than that they focused on joint efforts by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to push the Middle East peace process forward.

King Hussein discussed with King Fahd Jordan's accord with the PLO on a joint approach to Middle East peace, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Saudi Arabia has so far not commented on the Feb. 11 accord. Petra said King Hussein and King Fahd agreed that a joint Saudi Arabian-Jordanian committee should meet after the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan — due to begin next week — to promote bilateral trade, economic and transport activities.

King Hussein and King Fahd held talks late into the night Saturday and according to an Associated Press dispatch from Jeddah, the two leaders also discussed the current Middle East visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Informed sources told the Jordan Times Sunday that the King's talks with the Saudi leader also dealt with the situation in the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) which is faced with the prospect of having to cut its services because of a \$27 million deficit in its budget for this year. The sources said that UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck, who visited Amman earlier this week and met Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, was assured by the prime minister that the King would urge Saudi Arabia to step in and help the U.N. agency to overcome its financial crisis.

The King was accompanied by Mr. Rifai, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassem during his visit to Jeddah.

The King's talks in Jeddah followed meetings last week with the leaders of Kuwait and Bahrain during a brief visit he paid to the Gulf. Reports said that the King was briefing Arab leaders on the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO and joint Jordan-PLO efforts to muster support for an international conference on the Middle East as outlined in the agreement.

Reports also said that the King was due in Qatar on Tuesday and in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) the following day for talks with their leaders.

Shortly after King Hussein left Jeddah for Aqaba, UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan arrived there and was received by King Fahd.

Arab diplomatic sources quoted by the AP said the Saudi-UAE summit was aimed at coordinating a pan-Arab position that would boost the chances of a Palestinian settlement and an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

The UAE and Saudi Arabia are members of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) which also groups Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. The Arab diplomats affirmed the group were geared to efforts to heal rifts splitting the Arab World in quest of a common Arab position that would help the Arabs regain the territories Israel has occupied since 1967.

The GCC states, particularly the UAE which has good links with Iran, have also been exerting individual and collective efforts to bring an end to the 55-month-old hostilities between neighbouring Iran and Iraq.

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(Continued on page 3)

## No strings tied to U.S. aid to Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — The United States is attaching no conditions to the \$1.5 billion emergency aid it is to give Israel, an Israeli cabinet communique said Sunday. The communique said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had given the assurance to Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres during weekend talks here. In the past, U.S. officials have suggested Washington might insist Israel take tough austerity measures before passing on the aid. The communique, issued after the cabinet's regular weekly meeting, said Mr. Peres quoted Mr. Shultz as saying that the aid would come "without any stipulations, either in the political sphere or economic sphere." Israel already has received \$2.6 billion in civil and military aid from the United States this year but requested the additional \$1.5 billion to bolster falling foreign reserves.

## Seminar recommends new rules on industrial wastewater management

AMMAN (J.T.) — A six-day seminar on water purification and wastewater treatment ended here Sunday with calls for modernising legislation on the control of existing and new industries with regard to the treatment of their wastewater so as to prevent pollution of the environment and drinking water.

The seminar in which Jordanian and Hungarian experts participated also called for expanding programmes carried out by the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) so as to include all population settlements which, it said, should be provided with proper sewerage networks and wastewater treatment plants with the aim of improving their economic, social and health standards.

The seminar called for the adoption of a WAJ plan which prohibits the dumping of treated wastewater into wadis and calls for using such water in controlled agricultural lands, particularly in irrigating forest trees and lands grown with animal feed to help increase animal wealth in Jordan.

The seminar, which was organised by WAJ in cooperation with a team of Hungarian specialists, and held at the Professional Associations Complex in Amman, recommended that further cooperation between Hungary and Jordan be carried out

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## Nerves taut in Lagos as alien transit camp bulges

LAGOS (R) — Tens of thousands of illegal aliens poured into a transit camp in Lagos Sunday and tension grew as crowds taunted riot police and troops.

A few stones and empty soft drink cans were thrown as the soldiers used long whips to force the immigrants away from a road leading to Lagos airport. But many of the aliens shouted "no stones".

The transit camp is close to the airport and is normally used to process pilgrims leaving for Mecca.

On April 15 Nigeria gave an estimated 700,000 illegal aliens an ultimatum to legalise their stay or get out by last Friday. Land borders were opened to let them out but closed again on Friday night with tens of thousands stuck at clogged border crossings.

The aliens were told to go back to Lagos and wait to be sent home by sea.

Truckloads of the stranded migrants began arriving at the camp Saturday and thousands more who had been refusing to leave Seme, on the border with Benin, began the 80-kilometre drive back to Lagos Sunday.

Many had said they feared they would lose their belongings if they were sent home by sea. Those with cars said they did not want to give them up.

A truckload of police arrived at the camp to reinforce hundreds of soldiers and riot police and were greeted by migrants carrying placards saying: "No way to port. We came by road and will go by road."

The transit camp, a large, low concrete building with customs and immigration counters, was full of people complaining they had not eaten for days.

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Prices of bread, soft drinks and water tripled overnight and hundreds of women from a nearby village hurriedly set up food stalls.

One man who snatched a loaf of bread from a Nigerian bus driver was chased by hundreds of other people demanding a bite. Other migrants grubbed up cassava tubers from a nearby field and ate them raw.

A senior Ghanaian high commission (embassy) official drove into the camp to check on the situation but he was booed and his driver quickly reversed and sped away.

About 300,000 Ghanaians are affected by the expulsion order.

A Ghanaian, Nii Ayiteh, said the situation was desperate, but his people were anxious to avoid violence for the sake of the women and children.

Nigerian Television Saturday quoted a senior police officer as denying reports from Benin that Nigerian security agents shot and killed five immigrants at the border on Friday night.

Migrants complained they had been waiting at the border for several days in some cases before the border closed, were short of water and were eating coconuts picked from roadside trees.

No figures were available in Nigeria for how many illegal immigrants had left the country while the borders were open, but in Accra, Ghana's national mobilisation committee, which is in charge of the refugees, said 62,000 Ghanaians had returned home since April 16.

Ghanaians face unemotional welcome at home, page 4

## Tehran car bomb kills 15, injures 50

TEHRAN (Agencies) — A car bomb exploded in a busy Tehran street near the bazaar (central market) during morning rush hour Sunday and state radio said 15 people were killed and at least 50 wounded.

No-one claimed responsibility for the bomb, estimated by police to have contained 50 kilograms of explosives, but the official news agency IRNA blamed "lackeys of U.S. imperialism."

In Paris, the Iranian opposition Mujahadeen-e-Khalq group condemned the bombing and said it was not responsible.

Many of the victims were blown to pieces, IRNA said human flesh was scattered on the walls of buildings.

The blast started fires which

destroyed eight shops and a warehouse. Twenty buildings were damaged and windows were shattered 250 metres away, police said.

The last major bomb attack in Tehran was in March, when a suicide bomber killed himself and 13 worshippers at the weekly open-air prayer gathering on Tehran University Campus.

IRNA said two buildings were gutted by a fire started by Sunday's explosion which also smashed seven cars and two motorcycles. A bus and 15 other cars were also damaged.

The agency blamed the explosion on "lackeys of U.S. imperialism" who had planted the bomb in the boot of the exploded car.

A huge crowd gathered on the area shouting slogans on condemnation of the bombing as well as "death to the U.S." "Death to Munafegh" and "This is a proof of U.S. crimes," IRNA said.

Munafegh was a clear reference to Mujahadeen-e-Khalq. Eyewitnesses told Renter they saw plastic bags containing parts of human bodies being taken away after Sunday's explosion, which occurred at 8.15 a.m. (0445 GMT).

The bomb ripped through the maze of narrow, shop-lined streets in and around the bustling bazaar, close to Imam Khomeini Square where a bomb three years ago killed dozens of people.

The area, a poor neighbourhood, is one of the oldest in

the Iranian capital. Most of the victims of the attack were people on foot but several people on a bus were among those wounded.

It was the biggest car bomb attack in Tehran since last August when 18 people were killed in an explosion outside the city's railway station.

That explosion and many others were blamed by Iranian leaders on the exiled Mujahadeen group, which had called last month for a "month of action" in Iran against the country's rulers during the month ending on May 21.

Intelligence Minister Mohammad Mohammadi Reyshahri said in an interview with the Tehran newspaper Kayhan earlier this month that the Mujahadeen's would-be campaign had failed.



# Junblatt rules out talks for peace with 'Lebanese Forces'

**MUKHTARA, Lebanon (R)** — Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt rejected Sunday any dialogue with rival militia leaders in a rebuff that appeared to increase chances for fresh civil war in the country.

At a press conference at his palatial home in the Shouf Mountains, the powerful Syrian-backed PSP leader dismissed hardliners who took over the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia in March as a "bunch of criminals".

"No one should imagine that there is any chance of us opening a line to these people. There is no question of this at all. Not for the present. Not ever," Mr. Junblatt declared.

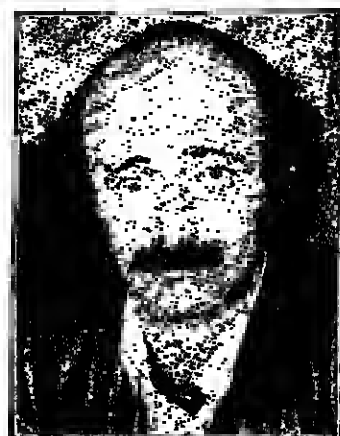
The rebuff appeared to reduce chances of a negotiated settlement to current militia fighting in Beirut and increase chances of a new round of all-out civil war.

Mr. Junblatt said Muslims wanted a ceasefire and political settlement, but he doubted that President Amin Gemayel could be a reliable representative for the Christian side.

"Can he offer anything? Can he honour his promises? We have tried him... it didn't work. This might be his last chance."

Mr. Junblatt's statement was the first by one of Syria's major allies since a change of leadership in the "Lebanese Forces" last week designed to soften its recent headline stand.

He said both Samir Geagea, who led a March 12 uprising against Mr. Gemayel's Syrian-backed policy of reconciliation with Muslims, and Elie Hobeika, who took over the militia last week, were "specialists in crime."



Walid Junblatt

He called Mr. Hobeika "this notorious guy who was responsible for Sabra and Shatila" — a reference to the slaughter of Palestinians and Lebanese in two Beirut refugee camps by Falangist militiamen supported by Israelis in 1982.

"There won't be any possibility to discuss with this bunch of criminals," Mr. Hobeika or others," Mr. Junblatt said.

Casting doubt on Mr. Gemayel's will or ability to regain control of the militia and restore a more moderate stance, Mr. Junblatt likened him to former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Comparing Mr. Hobeika to former Ugandan Dictator Idi Amin, he said: "I am sorry for the destiny of (Lebanon's) Christians if their leadership is through..."

those people."

"There will be no peace, no recognition and no reconciliation with the new or old leaderships of the (militia) uprising."

The "Lebanese Forces" militia and the Falangist Party of Mr. Gemayel have suffered a series of disasters since the hardliners took over in March.

A March offensive against Palestinians in the southern city of Sidon was followed by a sudden withdrawal and a takeover by PSP and allied militiamen of dozens of Falangist strongholds near Sidon and in the nearby Iklim Al Kharrub region.

Heavy battles have raged across Beirut's "green line" for two weeks and the "Lebanese Forces" appears isolated and facing the possibility of a new offensive by powerful Syrian-backed PSP and the Shi'ite Amal movement.

Mr. Junblatt admitted at the press conference that his fighters last week razed a mostly Christian village they seized in the Kharrub last month, and that they had looted one of Lebanon's most famous Greek-Catholic monasteries nearby.

He confirmed a Reuters report Saturday that gold-painted icons were seized by his fighters from the church in Saint Saviour Monastery, mother house of the Small Basilian Order of Saint Saviour.

Mr. Junblatt said the icons were in his possession and added he would hand them over to the Vatican only if Pope John Paul pursued a more "even-handed" policy towards the conflict in Lebanon.

Mr. Junblatt added that the nearby Maronite Christian village of Almain, where 60 homes have been smashed by PSP bulldozers, was destroyed because feelings were high among militiamen after recent fighting there.



**MUBARAK MEETS SHULTZ:** Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (right) Sunday receives U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who paid a brief visit to Cairo on his way from Israel to Jordan (AP wirephoto)

## 'CIA had indirect role in Beirut blast'

**WASHINGTON (R)** — A secret U.S. operation set up to make pre-emptive strikes against "extremists" was disbanded this year after an unauthorized car-bombing mission left 80 dead in Beirut, the Washington Post said Sunday.

The Post, quoting informed sources, said the covert action directing the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to train and support counter-intelligence units was approved by President Ronald Reagan late last year.

But the administration quickly cancelled the entire operation after a Lebanese hit squad de-

tonated a car bomb outside the Beirut home of a Shi'ite leader without CIA authorization, the Post said.

Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, leader of Hezbollah (God's Party), was suspected of being behind attacks on U.S. installations. The Fadlallah escaped injury in the March 8 bombing which left 80 dead and 200 wounded.

A White House spokesman said the administration had no comment on the Post story.

No one has claimed responsibility for the bombing. Some Lebanese accuse Israel, but it denies being involved.

The Post said the covert training and support programme was set up on the understanding that it would be used with great care and only when the United States had reliable information that an "extremist" was about to strike.

It said the teams were supposed to use minimal force, although the killing of "extremists" was authorized if it was the only way to stop a strike against U.S. installations.

The newspaper said U.S. officials became convinced this was the only way to head off destructive raids, such as last September's of the U.S. embassy annex in Beirut.

## Fahd receives message from Mitterrand

**BAHRAIN (R)** — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and a special envoy to French President Francois Mitterrand met in the Red Sea port of Jeddah Saturday night amid French diplomatic efforts to organize economic aid to Lebanon.

The Saudi Press Agency said Mr. Mitterrand's advisor and special envoy Francois de Grossouvre delivered a written message from the president but did not disclose the contents.

French embassy officials in Jeddah declined to elaborate, except to say Mr. De Grossouvre was to leave Saudi Arabia Sunday. The External Relations Ministry in Paris said last week France was preoccupied by Lebanon's economic problems and was engaged in intense diplomatic activity related to them.

France, with the largest contingent of 1,500 men in the 3,600-strong United Nations peacekeeping force, has pledged humanitarian aid to Lebanon within the next few days.

According to the Emirates News Agency WAM, the envoy was due to arrive in the United Arab Emirates on Wednesday, with a message for President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan.

## Row erupts in Tehran over Shah's move to U.S.

**TEHRAN (R)** — A row has broken out in Iran over allegations by Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani that the provisional government after the revolution in 1979 agreed to the deposed Shah going to the U.S.

The prime minister of that government, Mehdi Bazargan, who now heads the liberal opposition freedom movement in Iran, expressed revulsion over the allegation and threatened to take Mr. Rafsanjani to court.

The row erupted over a U.S. television interview given by former President Jimmy Carter, who was in office at the time of the Iranian revolution.

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi left Iran in January 1979 for Egypt, was toppled the following month and arrived in the U.S. in October for medical treatment. He died in Egypt the following July.

Revolutionary Iranians had called for his return to Iran to stand trial and the U.S. decision to accept him for medical treatment plunged U.S.-Iranian ties to even greater depths.

Twelve days after he entered the U.S., students seized the American embassy in Tehran and took its staff hostage in a siege that was to last 444 days.

In a sermon to the mass Friday prayer meeting in Tehran two weeks ago, Mr. Rafsanjani charged that the U.S. obtained Mr. Bazargan's agreement before taking in the Shah.

"I was amazed," he told thousands of worshippers, referring to a document which he said showed the government of the time had strong ties with the U.S.

"This document taught me a lot and I hope they have repented," Mr. Rafsanjani declared.

Mr. Bazargan, who resigned as prime minister two days after the U.S. embassy takeover in November 1979, replied in a cable to Mr. Rafsanjani, the text of which was circulated in Tehran: "If you take back the accusations in a Friday prayer sermon, I will pray for God's forgiveness for you, otherwise I will go to court and complain to the leader of the revolution."

A letter signed by 15 members of Mr. Bazargan's 1979 cabinet also listed several protested notes by the provisional government about the Shah going to the U.S.

The letter urged Mr. Rafsanjani to consult Foreign Ministry records from the period.

## MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

### Spanish foreign minister in Cairo

**CAIRO (AP)** — Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran arrived here Saturday for talks with Egyptian officials on the Middle East situation and issues of mutual concern, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. Mr. Moran's official visit would begin Monday by a meeting with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Maguid. He would also meet separately with Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala. The following day, Mr. Moran would meet President Hosni Mubarak. Mr. Moran's visit would end on Wednesday.

### GCC joint force 'to be formed soon'

**KUWAIT (R)** — Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies will soon establish a joint strike force of over two brigades strength, the Arabic daily Al Qabas said Sunday. It said the rapid deployment force would assemble before August in the recently inaugurated King Khalid Military City, near the northern Saudi town of Hafar Al Batin. All the states making up the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — would contribute units to the force, it said.

### Kaunda returns home after Iraq visit

**LUSAKA (R)** — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda returned to Lusaka early Sunday after a two-day visit to Iraq, the Zambian News Agency (ZANA) reported. ZANA said Mr. Kaunda pledged moral support for Iraq in its war with Iran, and that he told Iraqi President Saddam Hussein the Zambian government had rejected peace proposals from the United Nations and other international organisations. Mr. Kaunda, who was making his third visit to Iraq since 1980, once again denounced South Africa's apartheid policies during his two rounds of talks with President Hussein.

### Koch criticises non-transfer of embassy

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — New York Mayor Edward Koch on Sunday attacked the U.S. administration for refusing to recognise Jerusalem as the "capital of Israel." Koch, speaking to Orthodox Jews in Jerusalem at the end of a five-day visit here, said Washington had "chosen to defy history, legality, morality and even logic." Successive U.S. administrations have refused to move the U.S. embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The Reagan administration opposes the embassy move, arguing that it would reverse a longstanding U.S. policy that the status of Jerusalem should be determined only through Arab-Israeli negotiations and that to move the embassy would prejudice the American position as mediator.

## Tunis opposition parties boycott municipal polls

**TUNIS (R)** — Tunisians voted Sunday in municipal elections boycotted by the main opposition parties.

Tunisian Radio said voters went to the polls across the country to vote local officials into office for the next five years from a list of more than 3,500 candidates.

Only President Habib Bourguiba's ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) is taking part in the poll. The official TAP news agency said Mr. Bourguiba, 81, voted at Carthage town hall.

Four opposition parties declared a month ago that what they called the deteriorating political climate made a boycott necessary.

In a joint statement, the parties — the largest being the Movement of Democratic Socialists — accused the authorities of repressive action, including the seizure of newspapers, and called on the public not to vote.

The General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), which formed an electoral pact with the PSD in the last legislative elections in

1981 and is currently involved in annual pay negotiations with the government, is also not taking part in Sunday's vote.

The UGTT, which is trying to break a two-year government wage freeze and secure an agreement to link wages to price increases, cited the current social and trade union situation as its reason for boycotting the elections.

In a conciliatory move at a May day rally, UGTT leader Habib Achour moved to defuse an atmosphere of union-government confrontation fuelled by a rash of strikes in preceding weeks.

And on the day of a threatened public employees' strike five days ago, the UGTT declared it was suspending all strike action while union-government talks went on.

The PSD's party newspaper l'Aktion Sunday called on Tunisians in a red banner headline to ignore the opposition boycott call and go to the polls.

The elections are the ninth to be held since independence from France in 1956.

## 10 arrested after university clashes in Athens; protest occupation continues

**ATHENS (R)** — Ten people were arrested Sunday after a night of clashes between protesting youths and police near an Athens University building occupied since Thursday night by left-wingers threatening to blow it up.

Police reported no serious injuries but the protesters said a woman sympathiser was badly cut by a stone.

The clash occurred at the university's chemistry building, which was seized by left-wing youths in protest against what they said was police harassment in the student district.

losers which they would use to blow up the building if police tried to move in.

The university senate has so far refused to allow police to enter the university buildings but will meet Monday to reconsider the matter.

Greece's Socialist government, which faces elections next month, has made little comment on the chaotic situation in the Exarcheia student area of central Athens, a bohemian quarter of late-night bars and cafes.

The trouble began on Thursday night after the last-minute banning of a march against alleged police harassment.

The occupiers, most of whom

say they are students at the university, have also set as a condition for leaving that they be told the truth about rumours that one youth was killed in the initial rampage. Police deny the rumours.

Violence has broken out in Greek universities several times since 1973, when a bloody student revolt helped precipitate the fall of the military junta the following year.

But this is the first time a downtown street has been successfully barricaded for several days.

Several newspapers normally supportive of the government have been critical of police behaviour towards the leftists.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
Tel: 773111-19	639, 720, 1413 KHz
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	06:00 Newsweek 07:30 Goldfinger
17:00 ..... Koran	07:45 Hunger 07:55 Reflections 08:00
17:10 ..... Children's Programmes	World News 08:05 24 Hours: News
18:05 ..... Documentary	Summary 08:30 Letterbox 08:45 Re-
19:00 Local Programme on Road Acci-	cording at the week 09:00 Newsweek
	09:30 Chessmania 10:00 World News
19:20 ..... Programme Review	10:05 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30
19:35 ..... News Programme	Sarah and Company 11:00 World News
20:00 ..... News in Arabic	11:30 Anything Goes 12:00 World
20:30 ..... Arabic Series	News 12:05 British Press Review 12:15
21:20 ..... Tomorrow's Programmes	Good Books 12:30 Financial News
21:40 ..... Arabic Series	12:45 Look Ahead 12:45 Pledges
23:00 ..... News in Arabic	Choice 13:00 News Summary 13:15
23:10 ..... Arabic Series Continued	Science in Action 13:30 Music Now
<b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b>	14:00 World News 14:05 News About
18:00 French Programme: Anagramme	Britain 14:15 Jewels for a Princess: The
18:30 ..... La chance aux chansons	Sonatas of Scarlatti 14:30 Album Time
19:00 ..... News in French	15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Brain of
19:20 ..... Sports Magazine	Britain 19:05 15:45 Sports Round-up
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew	16:00 World News 16:05 24 Hours:
20:00 ..... News in Arabic	News Summary 16:30 24 Hours: The
20:30 ..... I Guitara	17:00 Outlook 17:45 The Poem itself
21:00 ..... Canadian Film	18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Main-
21:10 ..... George Washington	stream 18:45 Jewels for a Princess: The
22:00 ..... News in English	Sonatas of Scarlatti 19:00 World News
22:20 ..... Hawaiian Heat	19:05 Commentary 19:15 Computer
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	World 19:30 The Age of Elegance
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	19:45 The World Today 20:00 World
& partly on 95.0 KHz, SW	News 20:05 Bookchoice 20:15 My
Tel: 774111-19	Music 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00
07:00 ..... Light Music	Newsweek 21:30 Uniform Calling 22:00
07:30 ..... Newsweek	Outlook 22:30 Stock Market Report
07:45 ..... Morning Show	22:45 Peaches' Choice 23:00 World
08:00 ..... News Summary	News 23:05 24 Hours: News Summary
08:30 ..... News Summary	23:30 Sports International 24:00 Net-
09:00 ..... Pop Session	work UK 00:15 Short Takes 00:30
09:30 ..... News Summary	Rock Salad 01:00 World News: The
10:00 ..... Pop Session	World Today 01:25 Book Choice 01:40
10:30 ..... News Summary	Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up
10:55 ..... Pop Session Contd.	02:00 World News 02:05 Commentary
11:00 ..... News Bulletin	02:15 Computer World 02:30 Brain of
11:10 ..... News Bulletin	Britain 1965
11:15 ..... Over a Cup of Tea	<b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b>
11:20 ..... Concert Hour	MW 1260, KHz 720, 955, 11740,
11:30 ..... News Summary	11925 & 12310
11:40 ..... Evening Show Contd.	07:00 News 07:10 News line 07:30
11:55 ..... News Summary	VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10
12:00 ..... Evening Show Contd.	Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00
12:15 ..... News Summary	News, 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA
12:30 ..... Evening Show Contd.	Morning/News Summary 10:00 News
12:45 ..... Evening Show Contd.	10:10 Newsline 10:30 Music USA 10:40
12:55 ..... Evening Show Contd.	News 19:10 Focus 19:30 Special En-
13:00 ..... Close down	glish News and Features 20:00 News

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENT

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* An art exhibition by the friends of the handicapped club of the University of Jordan at the University.

\* A Jordanian-Russian stamp exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.

\* An exhibition of portraits by Aziz Ammoun at the British Council Centre.

\* An exhibition of works by Zeca Shukry daily in the Pera Bank Art Gallery (except Fridays).

#### LECTURE

\* A lecture on "The wall paintings in the northern region of Jordan" by Mrs. Alex Barber at 6.30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

#### VIDEO

\* "Le Rajasthan" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

#### EXHIBITIONS

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661026/7

American Centre ..... 644371

American Cultural Library ..... 641520

British Council ..... 6361478

French Cultural Centre ..... 637009

Goethe Institute ..... 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 620409

Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 639777

Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195

Husseini Youth City ..... 667181/2

Y.W.C.A. ..... 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251

Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111

University of Jordan Library ..... 843553

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has

an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal' ( Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Monastash, Jabal Lubdhab. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 981410.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubdhab, 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 625383.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmounia, 816534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 812295.

PRAYER TIMES

8:45 ..... (Sunrise) Fajr

12:35 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr

16:13 ..... (Sunset) Asr

19:26 ..... (Sunset) Maghrib

20:58 ..... (Sunset) Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08)53300-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

10:30 ..... Amman (RJ)

10:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

10:55 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

11:00 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

11:20 ..... Beirut (RJ, MEA)

11:30 ..... Cairo (MS)

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Energy team departs for Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources left for Cairo Sunday for a visit expected to last several days. The delegation will meet with Egyptian officials from the Petroleum Corporation to discuss Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation in energy matters. The delegation carries a message from Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib to his Egyptian counterpart Abdul Hadi Qandil. The delegation, which is led by Mohammad Abu Ajamieh, includes four specialists in geology and oil prospecting.

## British parliamentarians due May 19

AMMAN (Petra) — A British parliamentary delegation is due here on May 19 for a four-day official visit to Jordan during which they are expected to hold talks with the speakers of the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament. The delegation will also visit a number of historical and tourist sites in the country.

## QAJSWF holds course for mothers

KARAK (Petra) — The Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF) has held a training course at the special care centre in Mu'ta for the mothers of mentally handicapped children at the centre. The course aimed to familiarise mothers with the behavioural characteristics of the handicapped and the role of the family in training and rehabilitating the mentally handicapped child.

## Fire insurance committee meets today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Insurance Union Fire Committee is due to hold a meeting in Amman Monday to discuss the application of a unified Arab agreement on fire insurance and to prepare a unified Arab insurance system against burglaries during fire. According to Mr. Maurice Labib, who will chair the three-day meeting, the committee will discuss ways to increase cooperation among Arab countries in fire-fighting operations.

## Mheilan meets Moroccan Awqaf team

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Islamic Justice Mohammad Mheilan Sunday received the Moroccan Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs delegation who are currently on an official visit to Jordan. Sheikh Mheilan briefed them on the development of Jordan's judicial system and the fields and tasks of judicial courts in terms of endowments and other Islamic practices in Jordan.

## Nimri outlines projects, plans to exploit mineral resources

AMMAN (J.T.) — The largest underground deposit of phosphates in Jordan has been found at Shidiyeh, 50 kilometres south east of Ma'an, and feasibility studies are underway to exploit the mineral, according to Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Director General Yousef Al Nimri.

In an interview with the Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily newspaper, Mr. Nimri said that the area contains an estimated 2,000 million tons of phosphates, most of which lie not far below the surface and which offer a very good opportunity for exploitation.

In the southern regions, Jordan extracts phosphates from Hasa and Wadi Al Abyad, but the newly discovered region is expected to produce no less than three million tons annually, to increase gradually to 10 million tons by the year 2000, Mr. Nimri said.

In addition to Shidiyeh, phosphate deposits have also been found at Ras Al Naqab but no study of that region is contemplated at present.

In the interview, Mr. Nimri said that sand used in the manufacture of glass is found in abundance in Ras Al Naqab, Qusira and Aqaba, all regions in southern Jordan, and added that at present this sand is being used by the glass factory in Ma'an, for casting meals or for export to Kuwait and other Arab countries.

Other minerals found in the south include sodium and potassium, found north of Aqaba and near Qusira and Rumman. The NRA is at present conducting a feasibility study on these deposits with the aim of meeting the requirements of the Jordanian glass and ceramic industries which depend on these minerals, Mr. Nimri explained.

He said mountains surrounding Aqaba on the north, and east, running as far as Qusira and Rumman, contain granite which is being quarried in cooperation with specialised Italian company. The southern regions of Jordan contain large deposits of gypsum, especially in Hasa and in the southern regions of Tafila and are used by the south cement factory at Rashadeh. Nearly two million tons of these minerals are consumed annually by the factory, Mr. Nimri added.

The region between Ma'an and Ras Al Naqab contains the best kind of stone for construction work and buildings, he continued.



FAYEZ RECEIVES MALAYSIAN ENVOY — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez (left) receives Malaysian Ambassador to Jordan Datuk Haj Ahmad (centre) for talks on bilateral cooperation (Petra photo)

## The tragic reality of psychological barriers in Aria Da Capo

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Pierrot and Colombine, figures from the Italian Renaissance Commedia De L'arte, Thyris and Corydon, Shepherds from Greek tragedies and Cynoborus, the prompter, will all come together in a promising one-act play "Aria Da Capo", which will open at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) on Wednesday May 15.

"With a given group of actors, available theatrical tools and enough rehearsal space, I managed to direct this play," says Miss Sawan Darwazah, director of the play. The director adds that she has focused mainly on developing personal interaction between the actors, the directors' interpretations and the script itself which, she said, resulted in a most fruitful theatrical experience for both the actors and the director.

Miss Darwazah, who graduated from Beirut University College with a bachelor's degree in Mass Communications and Drama, directed two plays as part of her practical college training: "Five Fingers Exercise", by Peter Shaffer, and "King of Times", an Arabic play by Sahdallah Wannus.

Here in Amman, the RCC has offered Sawan a chance to direct plays and she has already directed a successful children's play "A City Without Love" and her second professional experience is "Aria Da Capo", a tragic-farce written by an American poet, Edna St. Vincent Millay.

## Interaction process

"The important elements in staging a play are not merely the final outcome or messages within the play, but rather the vital process of interaction between a group of actors, and the ideas and meanings inside the script. All this creates the final feelings about the play and finalises its mould which in turn gives birth to a play," says Miss Darwazah.

The director strongly believes that the interaction between people and theatre gives new insights and realisations and also improves the personal vision of life since she says, "life itself is a theatre."

The theme of this play, Sawan says, tackles a lot of negative attitudes in our contemporary world and society. "The serious socio-political message within the script, aside from the humanitarian aspects the writer has provoked, have challenged me to direct such a play which is a reflection of reality with a combination of farce and tragedy," she says.

Tragically speaking, the play shows how psychological barriers and walls are built between people and nations which in turn hinder personal communications and lead to tragedy and death.

This theme, Miss Darwazah says, reminds her of the situation in Lebanon, where people suddenly realised that there is a barrier between East and West Beirut and people were physically and psychologically alienated without realising that such complications were about to happen.

A rather fatalistic and pessimistic theme is that human beings have no control over their nat-

ure and destiny and as a result, their actions and behaviour become almost self-destructive, despite the underlying current of farce.

"It is a game. People join in, but once it starts harming them they think of getting out of the game but cannot because the game has dragged them too far and this is how the cycle of life continues. Everything starts with a joke and ends in great misery," says Miss Darwazah.

The play itself, Sawan says, has a peculiar dramatic structure and is very unusual since it does not restrict the director and the actor. It has a flexible script which gives both the actor and director the freedom to think, react, elaborate and move which is rarely found in any dramatic scripts.

With a dynamic young director five amateur actors — who are really proud of their achievements — and 45 days of continuous four-hour rehearsals, "Aria Da Capo" is in its final stages and will offer an intellectual message which should be appreciated by people who look behind the lines.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, the five actors described their valuable theatre experience in group work which they said required strong personal in-puts on behalf of each person to stage this combination of a tragic-farce play.

Dr. Marwan Muasher, a Jordanian businessman and columnist at the Jordan Times plays the shepherd, Corydon. He says that this play made him come closer to himself and he realised how to control and manipulate his feelings and how to identify with them.

Being a theatre amateur, Dr. Muasher says that his own interpretation of the play is that it is very relevant to our times. "Walls are built between people and nations, people have to obey since they are directed and despite of all these inconveniences, humans just continue with this game and the cycle of life goes on," he said.

Dr. Muasher recalls how vague he found this play when they first started their rehearsals, but he says that now he has developed his own interpretation of how to react and act using coordination between body, projection, movements and voice. Working in a group has made me aware of the importance of discipline and compromise, Dr. Muasher said.

Dr. Muasher also said that when they started rehearsing, he thought that acting was "obeying the directors orders, but soon he realised that each member has to give his own personal in-puts which have to rotate in the general context of the play.

Mr. John Boteler, who works at Jordan Television and who writes television reviews for the Jordan Times, says that the script of the play itself is very straightforward, but the challenge lay in the ideas, gestures and movements he had to reflect. "Although I have acted in a lot of plays during my college life at Eaton College, Oxford, my role as Pierrot was much more different than any of the roles I had previously played," he said.

Mr. Boteler added that "trivial things which happen throughout

the play have grabbed his attention and changed some of his personal perceptions about life." An example, he said, was the prompter, who controls you and constantly reminds you of what has to be done, which is a very sad aspect of human life. Mr. Boteler questioned whether it is better to be physically dead or to be mentally killed through illusions and barriers created by humans themselves.

Moukhes Sawaged, who plays the role of the prompter, said that he has participated in many local theatrical shows at the RCC such as "A City Without Love" and "The Fool", but added that this play was "different" as his role demanded that he put on an aggressive image. He added that his role as a prompter has made him realise that people should never surrender and give up hope, but rather that they should fight and use their rationale to solve their problems. He comments that "life itself is a farce" and this has given him new insights into how to translate what he believes. Working in a group also made him realise how important compromise and creativity are to the general welfare of all, he adds.

Mr. Adel Fathi Bisher, a computer student at Al Khawarizmi Community College, said that he has learnt a lot about the seriousness of theatre and that he has enjoyed acting the role of a shepherd. Mr. Bisher, who plays the role of Thyris, said that the extremely different character he had to play has increased his theatrical awareness. "When we started rehearsing, I found the story really complicated as the script was of a serious calibre and I was required to change my mood and reactions continuously," he said.

The rehearsals also made him learn how to compromise between the general mood and his personal energy. "The experience of working in a group made me realise how to explore the dimensions of my personal imagination in order to elaborate on given ideas. Group work has proved how important the feeling of solidarity is. One has to forget his personal aims and work for the general welfare of the whole body," Mr. Bisher said.

Miss Lina Tal who plays the role of Colombine, has a different approach to the concept of theatre, she says "theatre is a continuous action and flow of feelings which never stop." Lina, who has her masters in Theatre Education, says that her experience in this play was very unusual, rather like the script itself which is a combination of farce and tragedy. She said: "I loved the style of the play since it was not a traditional one which follows the usual dramatic structure."

The concept of the play, according to her interpretation, has to do with our daily lifestyle and social issues of rich verses poor and human greed versus generosity. "Even the part Pierrot and I play represents our superficial society and shows the contradiction in human relations, plus the lack of communication between people," she said.

Miss Tal recommended that such a serious play should be translated into Arabic and adapted for theatrical use since it makes people think and also places numerous alternatives regarding how to end human suffering and misery.

Miss Tal believes in the French theatre, "the experimental" and classical theatre and says that each style has a different approach. French theatre for example, suits our times since it is very flexible and usually requires a lot of sound and light technicalities as well as interesting movements and body projections and it usually attracts many people because of its serious message.

With an atmosphere of genuine enthusiasm among the actors and director of the play and a combination of a serious pessimistic and a fatalistic theme, predictions about the success of the play which is to open at the RCC on May 15 are extremely encouraging. "Aria Da Capo" will run from May 15-20 and opens daily at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are on sale at the RCC for JD 1,500 for adults and JD 1 for students.

## UNESCO council discusses regional education, projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Regional Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) continued its meeting in Amman Sunday under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat, secretary general of the Ministry of Education.

The meeting, which opened here Saturday, reviewed effective measures for developing the work of the UNESCO educational centre in the region and increasing its activities and contributions to Arab countries' educational schemes.

The participants stressed in their speeches the importance of the educational centre and the need for UNESCO to maintain financing of the centre. They also proposed a number of practical and executive measures which could help promote the centre's performance.

The council endorsed six major activities to be carried out from now until the end of 1985. These include holding seminars on educational techniques, developing Arabic language teaching, training the centre's staff, promoting the teaching of sciences and edu-

cational supervision in Amman, Damascus, Sana'a, Doha and Baghdad.

Members of the council come from Jordan, Iraq, Qatar, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALESCO) in addition to UNESCO.

The UNESCO regional council meeting was opened Saturday by Dr. Arabiyat with a speech outlining the need for coordination and cooperation among Arab countries in educational affairs through UNESCO and other regional and international organisations. Educating people and recruiting and training teachers to handle the job constitute the basic elements of the whole educational process, Dr. Arabiyat said.

Director of UNESCO's regional centre Dr. Taha Elias said that the meeting in Amman aims to evaluate the work and achievements of the centre in the past year and to discuss a budget for the centre for the coming year.

Dr. Elias paid tribute to Jordan for its assistance to the centre through the Ministry of Education and wished hope that cooperation would continue.

## Jordan, Egypt exchange trade protocol documents

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt Sunday exchanged documents of a trade protocol they both signed in October 1984. Under the protocol, both sides will increase the volume of exchanged goods by \$250 million annually in the short term and to \$500 million in the long term. They will fix quotas for their respective trade centres in Amman and Cairo at the rate of \$2.5 million per annum to later rise to \$7 million per year for each centre.

The agreement also provides for increasing trade between the two sides with equal amounts reaching up to \$110 million in the current year. The protocol provides for commercial banks in Jordan and Egypt to arrange credit to help implement equitable commercial deals.

The protocol was signed by Dr. Ibrahim Badran, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Egypt's ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbeh.

## Jordanian delegation leaves for trade talks in Cairo

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian economic delegation has left Amman for Cairo for a visit expected to last several days. The delegation's leader, Dr. Mohammad Bani Hani, director general of the

Jordanian Trade Centres at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, said that the visit constitutes the first practical step towards implementing a trade protocol signed recently.

## Seminar recommends rules

(Continued from page 1)  
especially in the exchange of information and expertise and literature on wastewater treatment and the recycling of treated wastewater.

Inaugurating the seminar on Tuesday, WAJ President Mohammad Saleh Al Kellani reviewed the progress made by his authority in ensuring round-the-year uninterrupted supply of potable

water in Jordan and in setting up water treatment plants to meet Jordan's needs.

The participants of the conference, who included two Hungarian specialists and several Jordanian experts, discussed communal, industrial and agricultural pollution sources, assessment of dangerous nature of pollutants and purification and storage of communal sewage water and treatment process.

## Khayyat visits Awqaf Department in Salt

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat paid a visit Sunday to the Awqaf Department in Salt where he chaired a meeting for Islamic preachers and Imams and discussed a number of important issues related to religious preaching and mosques.

Dr. Khayyat concentrated on the relationship between the mosques' curators and the public and on the necessity to further strengthen this relationship.

He also stressed that preachers should follow the Prophet Mohammad and that they should be an example of noble conduct. Dr.

Khayyat also emphasised the necessity of preparing religious sermon and asked preachers to avoid impromptu sermons based on generalisation, rumours and superstition.

The minister also called for further maintenance of mosques, keeping them clean and planting their yards with trees in cooperation with the public and students.

A number of preachers briefed the minister at the end of the meeting on matters related to religious guidance and preaching at mosques.

## Shultz begins crucial talks

(Continued from page 1)

Mubarak before heading for Jordan. A communique issued by the Israeli cabinet after Mr. Shultz left Sunday said that Israel opposes letting any Arabs committed to the charter of the PLO take part in Middle East peace talks.

Israeli leaders say the charter calls for the destruction of Israel but the PLO denies this.

A cabinet official said Israel believed it was possible to set up a delegation of Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza "and maybe elsewhere" who were not committed to the charter.

The communique issued after a cabinet meeting said Mr. Peres spent out Israel's position in talks with the U.S. secretary of state. But an aide to Mr. Peres said it was too early to say whether Israel would refuse to negotiate with members of PNC.

The council has many members not in guerrilla groups. The U.S. State Department has suggested that members of the council might be acceptable as partners for Jordan in direct talks with Israel.

Israel's hard-line foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, opposes the participation of any members of the council.

But an aide to Mr. Peres said the issue of their participation had not come up in the talks between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Peres.

Asked in Cairo on Sunday about a meeting with the joint delegation, Mr. Shultz said such a meeting would have to be judged in the light of whether it would lead to direct Arab-Israeli talks.

"We have to evaluate with our friends," he said, "if there are ways that we can take that would be helpful, we would want to take them."

Mr. Shultz said that in his talks with Mr. Peres, and with other Israeli officials, he had not been surprised by anything he had heard.

Mr. Shultz also said that in his talks with the Israelis he was struck by the unity within the fragile coalition government and that on many issues he found closely parallel views.

Mr. Peres leads the Labour Party which has a more flexible attitude towards negotiations with the Arabs than the Likud bloc of which Mr. Shamir is leader.

Mr. Shultz stressed that the search for Palestinian negotiators is a problem for all sides and not just Israel. "Given all of the history of absolute opposition" to the Jewish state.

He said he does not intend to be drawn into carrying messages between the Israeli and Arab sides but wants to focus on the "procedural" issue of assisting in the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

"I don't regard this trip as a sort of message-passing trip," Mr. Shultz said.

Both President Mubarak and

King Hussein, have urged the United States to play a more active role before formal talks begin.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid repeated the plea on Sunday when he greeted the American statesman.

"Secretary Shultz comes at a time when an active U.S. role in the peace process is very much needed," Mr. Abdul Meguid said.

There was little public comment on Mr. Shultz's 130-minute meeting with Mr. Mubarak.

"We had a very comprehensive discussion," Mr. Shultz told reporters, saying their topics included Lebanon, Egypt's relations with Israel, the situation in Sudan and the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Abdul Meguid, who attended the meeting, said they also discussed prospects for a summit meeting between Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres.

Upon arrival in Aqaba, Mr. Shultz was met at the airport by Prime Minister Rifai. He is expected to leave today for Vienna to meet with the Soviet foreign minister on Tuesday before returning to Washington. The U.S. secretary of state is also scheduled to hold a press conference before his departure from here.

Sources close to the U.S. delegation told the Jordan Times that depending on the outcome of the talks Sunday, Mr. Murphy would stay on in the region to meet the proposed joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

A PLO spokesman said Mr. Arafat was returning to Amman after his discussions here.

Mr. Arafat said he had had very successful talks. "We are not here for financial support, we have come here to discuss all political matters relating to our area, especially the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement between King Hussein and me."

"Our friends here in Peking gave very positive signals concerning this matter. They have informed us they support this agreement," he told the press conference.

He accused the United States of having a very narrow, Israeli view of the situation but hoped to see some change in Washington's position.

## Joint team urges U.S. flexibility

(Continued from page 1)  
the five permanent Security Council members in support of the conference.

The other four are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Mr. Arafat said a delegation was next likely to go to Europe, with stops in London, Paris and Rome. He gave no dates.

Both Mr. Arafat and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Hazem Nusseibeh stressed that the Jordan-PLO initiative represented the last chance for a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Nusseibeh also appealed for U.S. flexibility ahead of Mr. Shultz's visit to Amman. "I am sure that as far as the government of Jordan is con-

cerned, it would hope Mr. Shultz would be far more forthcoming and flexible in dealing with this problem if the U.S. is interested at all in helping to promote a peaceful resolution."

"We are serious," he added. "Now it's up to the U.S. and Israeli governments to seize this opportunity... to pursue the course of peace."

The delegation arrived on Thursday and has had talks with top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

China, a long-time supporter of the PLO, announced support for the joint initiative.

Mr. Zhao accused Israel and its supporters of being the chief obstacle to a Middle East settlement.



Thyris (left) and Corydon (second right) fight a psychological barrier while the prompter (right) guides their actions. (J.T. photo)

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## Road to peace starts here

THE LOGIC that the Israelis employ in insisting upon the exclusion of the PLO from peace talks strikes us as ludicrous and lopsided. At the same time, the American deference to the Israeli concept is as empty and harmful. Nations do not make peace with one another because they are friends. Real peace is made between sworn enemies and adversaries, for all we know and can tell.

The Israelis and the Americans are playing in the hands of the extremists in refusing to recognise and deal with the moderate forces of the PLO. Did Yasser Arafat not offer mutual Palestinian-Israeli recognition on many occasions? Is the PLO not committed to the Fes declaration of 1982 and to all U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian problem? Has the PLO chairman not taken enormous risks and made great efforts to advance the cause of Arab-Israeli peace as clearly represented by the Feb. 11 accord with Jordan? Where is the logic in insisting upon the exclusion of the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people from peace talks? And what kind of settlement would we have if only "personalities," rather than nations and representative institutions, were involved in peace negotiations?

Before he started his current tour in the area, the U.S. secretary of state spoke about a new realism that he discerned on the Arab side. Mr. Shultz might have also assumed that there was a certain Arab sentiment ready to re-examine the Reagan initiative of September, 1982. And in this he was more or less correct. New realism indeed there is in the Arab World today, and the Reagan plan, despite its flaws, remains to be one of the best things that have come out of Washington for many years.

We would never blame the secretary of state if he further assumes that the Arabs want to continue talking peace with the U.S., if only because there is no other plausible option for us and because the U.S. is the party that has to bear much of the responsibility for the action of its client state Israel. But Mr. Shultz has to be careful on this particular point. For to wish to deal with the U.S. does not mean that the Arabs, helpless and hopeless as they appear at the moment, will accept any line that Washington wishes to throw out at them.

The Arabs are always ready to consider solid and serious American initiatives that pay more attention to the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. All we want from the U.S. is to seek a little more balance in its relations with us and vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict. This the Americans could well do if they remember that Israel rejected the Reagan initiative of Sept. 1982 when it was first launched, while the Arabs gave it long and hard thought before they became convinced that Washington was neither serious nor credible enough to see it through to the end.

Yes, the Arabs do want a serious, more active American effort in the Middle East. But, more important, are the Americans themselves ready to do what is enough and necessary to move the peace process forward? If they are, the road is clear from here, and they know it.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Rallying Arab effort

KING HUSSEIN'S visit to Saudi Arabia constitutes another stage in Jordanian moves aimed at formulating a joint Arab stand and coordinating Arab countries' efforts for reactivating the Palestine problem and reaching a lasting settlement. The King, who seeks to serve Arab national interests, had earlier paid similar visits on similar missions to Iraq, Kuwait and Bahrain.

Indeed, formulating a unified Arab stand is the shortest road for joint action, and Jordan has been keen on maintaining consultations and coordination with Arab countries in its drive to achieve a settlement for the Palestine problem on a just basis. Dialogue among Arab countries, based on mutual respect and real appreciation and awareness of the threats facing our nation is bound to open new avenues and create new chances for reestablishing unified Arab ranks.

Jordan has always been calling for a joint stand and action that can help achieve Arab nation's aspired for goals. Differences in views among Arab leaders should by no means be allowed to stop a dialogue. A dialogue is bound to bring closer the views of different parties, and eventually can lead to more understanding and more cooperation.

#### Al Dustour: Time to pressure Israel

DESPITE THE lengthy meetings which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held with the Israeli leaders in connection with the situation in the Middle East, Israeli government statements indicated that Israel would persist in its present policy. This means that Israel will keep its doors shut before any prospect for a settlement with its Arab neighbours regardless of the mediators and the peaceful initiatives offered to achieve it.

Israel's stand has, however, been expected, but to hear Shultz reiterating Washington's strongest support for the Israeli position and making contradictory statements later, makes us wonder about this imbalanced American policies. We believe that a hesitant and undecided policy on the part of the United States is behind Israel's intransigent stand and its rejection of peace bids.

Though the United States' policies have not yet achieved a balance between the two sides, and despite the fact that Washington's policies in the region are still shrouded with mystery, the Israeli leaders seem to be divided among themselves about their state's foreign policy, and it is feared that they might unify their stand again, agreeing on one thing: to abort the U.S. role.

It is time for the United States, which by now has gathered sufficient proof about Israel's intransigence and about the real situation in the region, to exert pressure on the Zionist leaders and to force them to accept what is just and reasonable. Washington should not miss another chance for establishing peace.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Israel carries out plans

KING HUSSEIN'S visits to neighbouring Arab states come at a time when Arab countries live in a state of indifference with regard to the developments and the fast-moving events in their region.

King Hussein, in coordination and cooperation with the PLO on the Arab and international scenes, is spearheading a mission of rallying the Arabs together in the face of the Israeli danger and mobilising their efforts and their resources for the common cause. King Hussein seeks Arab support for the Jordanian-Palestinian joint moves with the aim of gaining strong backing. The other alternative for King Hussein and the rest of the Arab leaders is to leave the situation unchanged, with Israel gradually swallowing up the whole of the Arab territory, and denying the Palestinians their rights for ever.

The Jordanian-Palestinian joint moves are designed to help solve the Palestine problem and liberate the holy places in Jerusalem.

### Guest Column

By Abdul Majid Lutfi

## Why should U.S. might be against mankind?

IT IS almost an universal conviction that the United States at the present plays the worst role ever practised by a state throughout human history.

The U.S. has become the strongest military force on earth in recorded history but instead of using this power for useful purposes, helping to reorganise the universe's affairs in a manner compatible with its status as a superpower, and in contribution to the betterment of human civilisation and helping poor developing nations, it is becoming more and more a tool for repressing freedoms.

The United States is now

behaving in an evil manner, trying to extort resources of other nations through blackmail and through exploiting governments. It is painful to see this superpower trying to rule the world after its own fashion and in a way serving only its own political and economic ambitions. We indeed hope that the United States apply to others what it does to its own people and what the Americans believe in and practise in their domestic affairs.

This image about the Americans took root in the minds of the world nations after the World War II, and has continued to evolve since. But per-

haps the Arabs have fallen victim to U.S. practices more than any others and have been affected by the devastating impact of Washington's policies and its abuse of military power. This is particularly manifest in the plight of the Palestinians, who lost their lands and homes to Israel, the ally of the United States.

The picture about the United States, is one of a world power that constantly tries through conspiracies or small wars to destroy countries trying to build themselves with their own resources and endavouring through the efforts of their citizens to attain better

future. As an alternative, and if other measures fail, Washington tries to stir troubles for such countries by creating tension at their borders, leading to conflicts with their neighbours. The United States sometimes finds this justifiable when such countries are trying to escape American hegemony.

All Arabs, even the least educated amongst them, have had this picture printed in their minds because of the long sufferings caused to them through U.S. policies directly or indirectly. It is important to remind oneself of this situation and to remind the Arabs of their enemy's plans which harbour

hostile actions against them. These impressions about the Americans are indelibly fixed in many minds because of Washington's practices against the Arabs, denying them, through its ally, the right to live in peace in their land, and their holy places in Palestine.

The Arabs harbour bitter feelings against the United States which never ceases to boast of its ties with Israel and its enmity towards the Arab nation, at a time when it claims it maintains "traditional friendship" with them. Unless the Arabs retaliate with an equal force, they are bound to remain totally subjugated and hum-

iliated. The successive American vetoes or resolutions put to the United Nations Security Council demanding condemnation of Israeli practices and acts of aggression are enough to move them into action. The Arabs are being denied their rights in Palestine, which is occupied by the Zionist invaders. Palestinian human rights are being trodden on and abused and the Palestinians are being treated in the most inhuman and heinous manner. The United States continues to condone Israel's actions that are condemned by the whole world.

## Italian pre nier's future is at stake in local elections

By Tony Austin  
Reader

ROME — Italians vote for local councils Sunday and Monday, and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi says a reverse for his coalition could lead to his resignation next week.

A shift in support for any major party could undermine the elaborate compromise on which his position depends, political analysts said.

Almost the entire electorate of over 44 million people are eligible to vote for about half a million candidates.

They will elect administrations

for the next five years in 15 out of 20 regions, 86 out of 95 provinces and 6,533 communes including the country's two main cities, Rome and Milan.

The poll is the first major test of opinion since the European parliamentary election last June, when the opposition Communist Party (PCI) for the first time polled the largest number of votes.

Mr. Craxi confidently predicted this week that the five parties in the coalition government — the Christian Democrats (DC), his own Socialists, the Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals — would hold or strengthen their

share. But if they do not, "next Tuesday... there will be someone knocking on my door with a bill to pay. If I didn't resign, they would ask me to," Mr. Craxi told the Foreign Press Association.

On the final day of a last-minute campaign, the key issue is what will happen if the Communists confirm their winning form.

Helped by a sympathy vote for late party leader Enrico Berlinguer, the PCI polled 33.3 per cent in June against 35.0 per cent for the DC, who had previously always led the polls.

New PCI leader Alessandro

Natta said if his party again fared better than the DC, "it is only reasonable that we should take part in the government of the country" or press for a general election before the end of the legislature in 1988.

The Communists accept Italy's membership of the NATO alliance and are critical of the Soviet Union over Afghanistan and Poland. But they want to reopen the question of U.S. missiles, the first batch of which are stationed in Sicily.

D.C. leader Ciriaco de Mita told the daily Il Messaggero Friday

that a strong PCI result was a "real danger".

Mr. Craxi's prime ministership is threatened whether the DC share of the vote goes up or down. He will remain in office "only if the status quo remains," the daily Il Giorno commented.

In the local elections five years ago, the DC polled 36.8 per cent against 31.5 per cent for the PCI.

This time the Christian Democrats are expected to maintain their position in the centre and north of the country but could lose ground in Sicily and the south, political sources said.

Ironically, a renewal of party

ranks designed to clear out suspected Mafia members and corrupt elements has produced unknown candidates who are not trusted by the party's traditional voters, the sources said.

Candidates of all parties, from Communist senators to D.C. Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Neo-Fascist Party leader Giorgio Almirante, have found difficulty drawing an audience.

In Rome, voters are being asked to pass judgment on nine years of Communist control. In Milan, the industrial capital of Italy, Communists and Socialists are seeking a new mandate.

## Reagan's European trip portrayed as a disaster at home

By Rodney Pinder  
Reader

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's trip to Europe has been widely portrayed at home as one of the worst disasters of his administration in spite of claims of success by the president and his aides.

Independent analysts and commentators say the 10-day tour was blighted at the start by a row over a visit to a German war cemetery and never recovered.

The experts differed only over how deep the resulting wounds were and how long they would take to heal.

Some forecast a speedy recovery now that Mr. Reagan was back on domestic political turf but others said the damage could last much longer.

Mr. Reagan's staff public opinion pollster, Richard Wirthlin, said: "I think it has created an emotional tearing that will have some consequences."

He told reporters Mr. Reagan's visit to Bitburg cemetery, where Nazi SS troops are buried among the German war dead, had angered U.S. Jews immeasurably.

Antagonism was "stronger than we are able to measure in survey research," he said.

One poll showed there had been little damage to Mr. Reagan's "middle America", which is traditionally unmoved by foreign aff-

airs. Another said the cemetery visit had deeply divided the country.

Mr. Reagan went to Europe mainly to attend the annual Western economic summit in the West German capital, Bonn.

The Bitburg visit, arranged to emphasise reconciliation between World War II enemies, so consumed the attention of the media that the Bonn meeting became the "cemetery summit".

It seemed to many commentators to reopen wounds that the visit was supposed to show were healed 40 years after the allies defeated Adolf Hitler's Germany.

Political historian Arthur Sch-

lesinger wrote in the Wall Street Journal: "The Bitburg affair must surely go down as one of the most unnecessary embarrassments in the history of American foreign relations."

By arranging the Bitburg visit, he said, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl had manipulated Mr. Reagan into helping the cause of his Christian Democratic Party in near elections in north Rhine-Westphalia.

The treatment of the trip by the U.S. media contrasted with the praise Mr. Reagan received after the 1983 summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, a publicity triumph of his first term.

Headlines then ran "Reagan

wins" and "Taste of success" and the president was shown on television as a poised and affable host, dominating experienced foreign statesmen.

On Friday, a headline in the Baltimore Sun ran "Reagan limps home from nightmare trip" and the Philadelphia Inquirer said "Setbacks, problems..."

A Washington Post cartoon showed Mr. Reagan wielding a hammer beneath a smashed clock labelled "U.S. relations with allies". He is saying to an aide: "It wasn't broke, but we fixed it."

Mr. Reagan said on Thursday the visit had been "thoroughly worthwhile" and had strengthened transatlantic ties.

The opinion of the electorate appeared evenly divided.

According to a New York Times-CBS poll published Friday, 41 per cent of Americans supported the Bitburg visit, saying it was necessary for good U.S.-West German relations.

"Another 41 per cent opposed it because of Nazi atrocities against Jews and war memories generally. Eighteen per cent had no opinion."

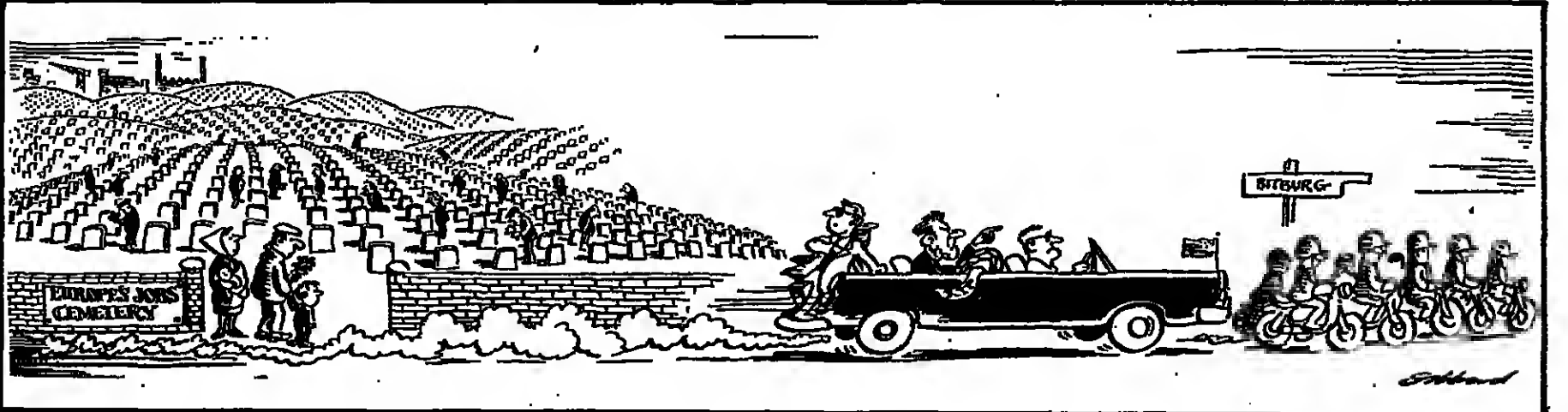
Grassroots America, which gave Mr. Reagan his landslide election victory last November, appeared to be indifferent.

A survey conducted in Indiana and published by the Washington Post Friday showed people there

were more interested in the economy than in foreign affairs and believed Mr. Reagan had the country on the right track.

Bob Beutter, Republican mayor of the small town of Mishawaka near South Bend, was quoted as saying: "I didn't sense any great talk in the streets about Bitburg. People are more concerned about whether their streets are paved than where the president is visiting."

Analysts in Washington said Mr. Reagan's aides, credited with creating and sustaining his successful image in the past, seemed to have aggravated the Bitburg row with a series of blunders and misunderstandings.



## Cuba proposes regional meeting for considering debt cancellation

By Colin McSevany  
Reader

HAVANA — Communist Cuba, acting as champion for economically-stricken Latin America, has proposed a regional labour conference to press for the cancellation of the continent's massive foreign debt.

Speaking at a May Day rally here, Cuban trade union chief Roberto Veiga said that the debt, estimated at \$360 billion, was "unpayable economically, politically and morally."

A candidate member of the ruling politburo, Mr. Veiga said the trade union meeting could present "a powerful front for the salvation of the future of our nations."

The conference call is Cuba's latest and most specific move in what has developed into a campaign for the cancellation of Latin America's foreign debt.

President Fidel Castro has said



in a number of foreign press interviews recently that many nations in the region face social chaos unless the debt burden is lifted from their shoulders.

"I have come to the conclusion that the Latin American debt is unpayable and should be can-

celled," Dr. Castro has said, adding that this would be merely the first step towards any long-term solution to the region's problems.

Diplomats here say many Latin American countries are tempted by the prospect of not paying their debts but feel that their integration in the world's financial and commercial network is such that cancellation would lead their economies to collapse.

Dr. Castro has said that repudiation of the loans would not necessarily plunge the Western world into financial chaos.

"The industrialised creditor nations can and ought to make themselves responsible for the debts to their own banks," he said, suggesting that the United States could easily take the lead through slashing its arms spending.

Dr. Castro blames the current crisis on the West, particularly the United States, because of what he sees as its centuries-old ex-

ploitation of the developing world's resources.

He contrasts this with Cuba's ties to the Soviet bloc, which he describes as a working example of a new economic order.

"Eighty-five per cent of our trade is with the Socialist community and our relations are based on truly fair principles of cooperation and trade. We receive fair prices. We aren't affected by protectionist measures," he has said.

"We have been able to postpone our debt (to Communist countries) for 10, 15 and even 20 years."

The Soviet Union gives wide-ranging indirect aid to Cuba, from high prices for its sugar to cheap oil supplies, some of which may be reexported to raise much-needed hard currency.

Ironically, as Western diplomats see it, Cuba has stressed repeatedly that it has no intention

of reneging on its own \$3.2-billion debt to the West, a commitment which Dr. Castro himself described last year as a "moral obligation."

But officials here say Cuba's ability and willingness to repay its foreign debt, albeit on rescheduled terms, does not invalidate its proposals to tackle the wider regional problem.

Dr. Castro raised the debt crisis with visiting Ecuadorian President Leon Febres Cordero last month and Cuban embassies in Latin America have bombarded local political parties, unions and the media with publications explaining Cuba's position.

"The social problem stemming from the region's attempts to repay the debt have united Latin America in an unprecedented manner, even more so than during the Malvinas (Falklands) war, for instance," one Cuban Communist Party official told Reuters.

Western diplomats here seem to agree that Cuba is deftly using the debt issue to further two main aims: greater acceptance from the rest of Latin America and solidarity against the U.S., which Havana sees as the common enemy of the region.

"It is easy for Cuba to exploit the current discontent because it is unique in being relatively protected from the possible consequences through its links with the Soviet Union," one diplomat said.

In addition, Cuba is not a member of the International Monetary Fund, the base of many Latin American governments through its watchdog role on behalf of Western creditors.

But the diplomats said Cuba's very isolation from the mainstream of the non-Communist trade and financial world was likely to lessen the impact of its debt proposals.

## Exiled Ghanaians return home to an unemotional welcome

From Reader

ACCRA — Just as they did two years ago, Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria are arriving home in lorries, cars, ships and canoes clutching goods ranging from mattresses to electric fans.

But this time they are returning to an unemotional and sometimes hostile welcome from compatriots who feel they abandoned their country in its hour of need, according to the Ghana News Agency (GNA).

Many of the estimated 300,000 Ghanaians who have until today to regularise their situation in Nigeria or get out, were among more than one million Ghanaians

ordered out by Lagos in January 1983 when Nigeria expelled two million aliens.

The world condemned the 1983 decision and this time Nigeria is trying to minimise the hardship inflicted on about 700,000 illegal immigrants.

Despite reports of Nigerian police taking the returning aliens' money and assaulting their women, many Ghanaians feel the "returnees" now deserve little sympathy, according to GNA.

"They are creating unnecessary problems for those of us who have stayed and braved the hardships of our country to build a better future," Joe Coffie, a Ghanaian radio

broadcaster, told the news agency.

Some of the crowds who lined the streets of Accra this week applauded the latest returnees who have been arriving at a rate of more than 5,000 a day after an initial trickle when Nigeria reopened its land borders on Friday. But others jeered.

The majority of the returnees are young men and women. Many of the girls worked as "hostesses" in seedy night-clubs in Nigeria's capital Lagos.

Despite official advice to stay in Ghana, many of the aliens slipped back into Nigeria in 1983 to escape bush fires, drought, hunger and their country's economic troubles.

In the last two years Ghana, one of the world's major cocoa producers, has staged an economic recovery with the help of foreign aid and credit from the International Monetary Fund.

Ghana announced last month that it would not pay the aliens' fares home, a move one official said was intended to show them that the government would not come up with cash every time Lagos expelled them.

In 1983, the government paid transport costs and organised a massive operation to bring expelled Ghanaians home.

There are clear signs that lessons learned then are helping the government deal with the current wave of returnees.

The National Mobilisation Committee set up two years ago to resettle returning Ghanaians and never disbanded has taken on a new lease of life, liaising with immigration, health and social welfare officials.

The government has sent trucks to Aflao on the Ghana-Togo border to pick up the returnees and the committee has appealed to private transport operators to help.

After being checked at the frontier for contagious diseases, most

returnees are taken to Accra where, after a final screening and medical check in a military stadium, they are taken home.

The belongings of people who cannot afford import duties have been placed in warehouses pending payment later.

Most Ghanaians have arrived home broke because of Nigeria's rule that no expelled alien can take more than 20 naira (\$22) out of the country.

Many truck drivers, however, have agreed to be paid on arrival at the returnees' villages and Ghanaian officials say this year's resettlement exercise is proceeding smoothly.



# New Saudi 'city' for foreign diplomats

By Charles P. Wallace

RIYADH — Over the next few months, curious migration will be taking place from Jeddah, on the Red Sea, to a dust bowl sprouting a forest of construction cranes on Riyadh's western outskirts.

The Saudi government has told the 8,000 foreign diplomats and their dependents living in Jeddah that they have until September to move their embassies to Riyadh.

Riyadh has been the official Saudi capital since the kingdom was unified by Ibn Saud in 1932. However, strict limits were placed on outsiders in the traditional home of the Saudi royal family, where wristwatches and bicycles were prohibited as foreign vices only a generation ago and foreign airlines were until recently banned from landing.

The strictures kept the diplomatic corps, and the Saudi Foreign Ministry as well, isolated in Jeddah, a seaport that historically has served as the kingdom's peephole on the world.

In 1975, however, the government decided to move the Foreign Ministry to Riyadh, where the other ministries are located. The diplomats were told to pack up as well.

The result seemed quiescently Saudi: A posh, 200-acre diplomatic quarter is under construction and, despite its lavish amenities, it has already managed to evoke controversy among its prospective residents.

Many world capitals have an area favoured by diplomats, and

some governments, notably the Chinese and the Russians, impose strict limits on where diplomats may live, but it is unusual to have a self-contained city where all the diplomats are under orders from the host government to live and work.

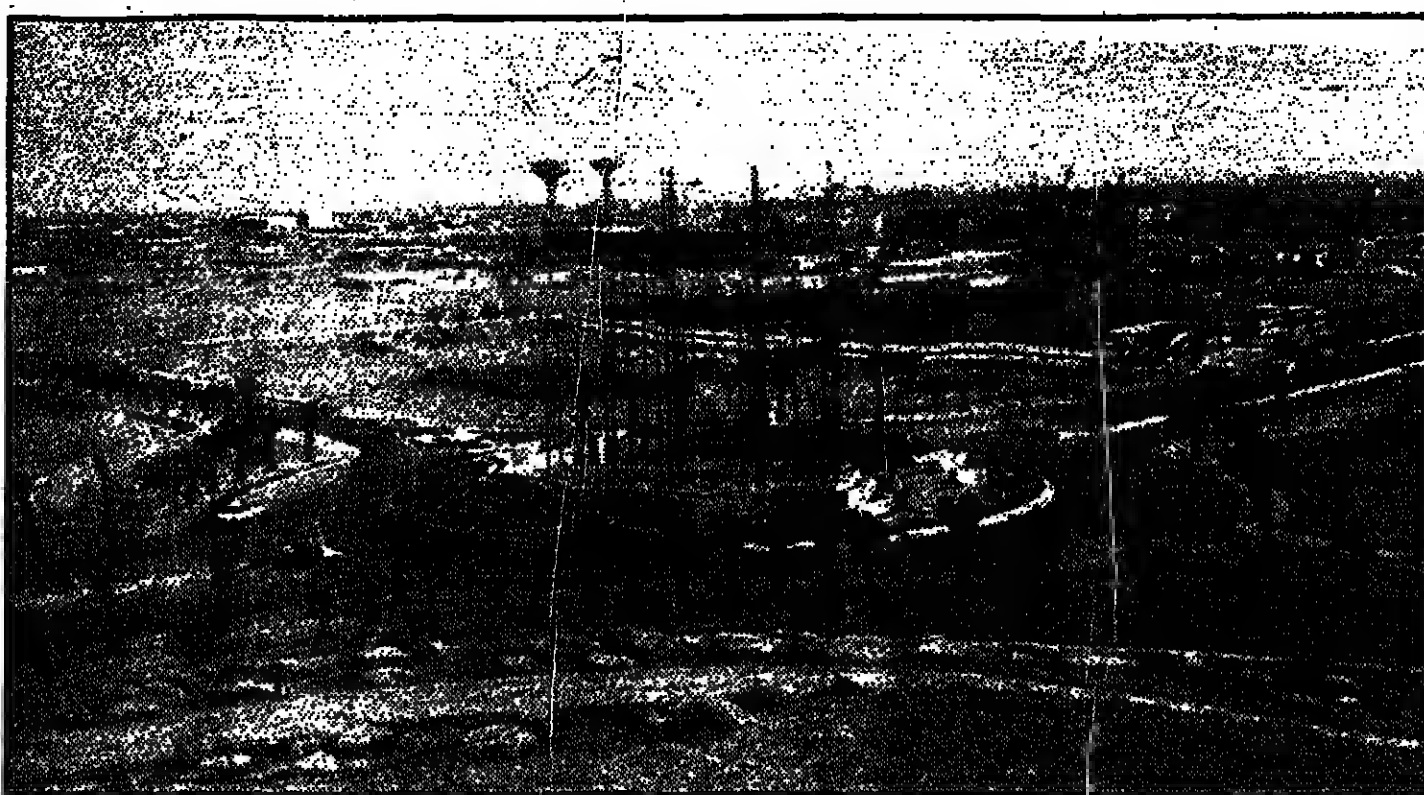
"It will probably be more difficult and less satisfying to live out there than in Jeddah," a Western diplomat said. "There will be no need to leave the quarter except to get into your limousine to visit the Saudi Foreign Ministry."

Saudi officials are trying to dispel the notion that the government hopes to isolate foreigners from Riyadh's ultraconservative Islamic society by building the quarter a 15-minute drive from the city's centre. For one thing, the Saudis have made plans for 20,000 Saudis and non-diplomatic foreigners to move into the area.

"We're not building a ghetto; this is an open community," said Ahmad Saloum, who is supervising construction of the quarter for the Riyadh Development Authority.

Mr. Saloum said that the diplomatic quarter had been conceived as a way to ease the move to Riyadh, where real estate speculation has made land 10 times more expensive than the newly developed acreage that the government is selling.

The Saudis are spending money lavishly to make the complex comfortable. They are building roads, a 14-building international school complex, a diplomatic club and a



A new diplomatic quarter is being constructed on the outskirts of Riyadh, to which embassies must move from Jeddah.

huge sports facility that will be open to the public and shopping centres that will be developed privately.

Each government is responsible for designing and building its own embassy; sites were determined by lottery. An enormous U.S. Embassy complex, at six acres (2.4 hectares) the largest in the quarter, is about half completed. It

will cost about \$27 million.

"So far, it's a lot of fun," said Guy Ducey, the Swiss ambassador, who moved in last January as the quarter's second tenant. South Korea was the first.

Mr. Ducey is one of a number of envoys who say they prefer Riyadh's climate to Jeddah's. Riyadh may be the world's hottest capital — summertime tem-

peratures hover around 115 degrees Fahrenheit (46 degrees centigrade) — but it lacks Jeddah's humidity, which the British ambassador, T.E. Lawrence, once likened to being "hit in the head with a shovel."

A number of diplomats said they were withholding judgment on the new quarter until they heard from the Saudis about

how much freedom they will have.

For example, foreign women are allowed to drive in the Aramco oil compound in Dhahran, which is forbidden elsewhere in the kingdom. Some diplomats hope that a similar policy will apply in the diplomatic quarter, where most diplomats will live some distance from their embassies — Los Angeles Times.

## Panda Habibs

### What in heaven's name is happening?

AMMAN IS becoming like Chicago... in its dark days. Murders on the increase with nothing in common but their cruelty.

A father shoots his son who was trying to kill his brother, a teacher blasts his colleague, a businessman is found dead in his own living room one morning, a man kills his cousin and another kills his associate before committing suicide, a policeman is found shot dead, a worker kills his foreman at a factory because the latter dismissed him, a young man shoots another young man for vague motives... the list is long and seemingly endless.

The first question one should ask is, "Why are so many people carrying guns?"

Disputes, when a man to feel his rights are withheld, or his dignity injured... are understandable and cannot be avoided. But in moments of rage, when blood rushes to people's heads, if there is no gun handy... the casualties would be limited.

The possession of firearms facilitates crime and the temptation to kill is bigger. This is a well-known fact; so for God's sake, in order not to imitate Chicago in this field... licensing laws for carrying firearms should be carefully revised.

It is not enough that the person asking for a permit should have valid reasons to get one, but he should also pass a psychological test in order to assess to what extent this person can control his nerves and not use a gun as he would use an insecticide.

As for the culprits, they should be severely punished regardless of who they are. Then, and only then, people can go out to public places at night without fear that at any moment, a fight may break out and shooting might start like in a cowboy film.

## Remittances change Egypt's lifestyle

By David Lamb

GAAFA, Egypt — The Egyptian government encourages workers to go abroad not only for the money they send home but as a means of dealing with unemployment in Egypt. More than three million Egyptians working overseas send home from six to ten thousand million dollars a year, more than the combined revenues from the Suez canal, the cotton and tourism industries and exported oil.

Fifteen years ago, a car on the

dusty main street here would have drawn stares. Today in Gaafra (population 8,000) and in hundreds of villages like it, television sets are sold on the installment plan, electricity and running water are commonplace, children wear shoes bought in Cairo, a common labourer can make the equivalent of \$12 a day and the price of a truck is within the reach of many farmers.

According to the headmaster of Gaafra's school, "the change has been tremendous." He explains that he bought a condominium in

Cairo with the money he saved teaching in Libya from 1970 to 1975.

"Everyone has a TV and a radio," he went on. "In fact, farmers now spend more time watching television than they do farming. And they eat canned fruit, the same fruit they used to grow."

Sociologists are concerned about the effects of the new prosperous life style on traditional family values. They point out that the new moneyed peasant represents a challenge to the established order of the village hier-

archy and that this has created a sense of disorientation in a class-conscious society.

Two factors have resulted in the new era that one Egyptian writer and social commentator has termed "cashism." The oil boom of the early 1970s created a demand for millions of workers in the oil-producing countries. And President Anwar Sadat's open-door policy proclaimed in 1974, encouraged foreign investment and the growth of the private sector — Los Angeles Times.

## Black miners take on white bosses

Black mineworkers in South Africa are becoming more skilled, more unionised and more politically aware, Anthony Robinson reports. But these developments are going hand-in-hand with increasing violence. Mine-owners and union officials disagree on causes of the unrest.

JOHANNESBURG — The contrast between the solid opulence of the Johannesburg headquarters of the great South African mining corporations and the sparsely furnished snite of office on the fifth floor of a run-down office block which serves as nerve centre for the black National Union of Miners could not be more striking.

But the solid strength of a gold mining industry which last year invested R1.64 billion (\$817 million) in new mines and development and earned R10.93 billion in revenue on the production of 661.8 tons of gold is being challenged as never before.

For nearly a century, the gold-bearing reef, which extends in a wide arc 120 kilometres westward from Johannesburg to Klerksdorp, reemerging 100 kilometres further south around Welkom in the Orange Free State, has relied on cheap black labour recruited largely from far-away homelands or such neighbouring states as Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Mozambique and others further afield.

Divided by ethnic and national differences and forced by the country's apartheid laws to live in mine compounds far from their families, it has been a relatively easy task to control the black miners.

Ever since a bitter strike in 1922, when white miners paraded through Johannesburg carrying banners saying, "Workers of the world unite for a white South Africa," white miners have jealously guarded their privileged position

as supervisors and technicians. These privileges were entrenched in job reservation legislation, which has been whittled down over the years but still reserves 11 key occupations for white holders of blasting and other certificates.

It was a world which gave something to everybody: high profits for mineowners and investors at home and abroad, high tax revenues for government, high wages for white miners, and food and jobs for blacks and their families throughout southern Africa.

Despite the increasingly capital-intensive nature of the industry (formed by the ever-increasing depth of mines and the relatively low quality of the ore body), nearly 300,000 blacks are still needed because of the fractured nature of the seams and the huge quantities of ore to be mined, milled and processed.

Over the years, that black labour force has become increasingly skilled. Over the past three years, since legislation introduced in 1981, it has also started to become unionised.

Mineowners were in the forefront of moves to legalise black unions for two reasons:

\* They believed it would be easier to deal with organised representatives;

\* They saw the black unions as a useful ally in their long battle to replace expensive white labour in key jobs with cheaper skilled black labour, or so the white miners believe.

But the emergence of the National Union of Miners under the

leadership of Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa has coincided with a much broader process of black politicisation. The first legal strike by black mining unions last September coincided with the outbreak of violence in black townships in the Vaal triangle, which has since spread into endemic violence in townships across the country.

Seven miners were killed in fighting which broke out last September partly because of the union's inability to get the message through to its members that a last-minute settlement had been reached, giving them a 16.3 per cent wage increase.

Some of the violence, like the riot involving 4,000 workers which left 10 dead at the President Steyn mine at Welkom in the Free State last month, was the result of tribal tension in the closely packed hostels.

But the most serious outbreak of labour problems has occurred over the past six weeks in the Vaal Reefs South Mine, owned by Anglo-American, and the neighbouring Hartebeestfontein mine, owned by Anglovaal.

Mineowners and unions disagree over the underlying causes of labour unrest, which came to a head recently. Anglovaal decided to sack 3,000 of its 16,000 workers for taking part in an unofficial strike over the sacking of four union officials charged with intimidation, and Anglo-American decided to sack 14,400 workers who struck in support of over 300 union activists dismissed on similar charges.

By the tough standards of South African black labour relations, putting up with six weeks of sporadic labour unrest showed considerable restraint. In the eyes of

the two companies the men had gone on strike illegally, non-strikers had been intimidated and the union had not been able to control its members.

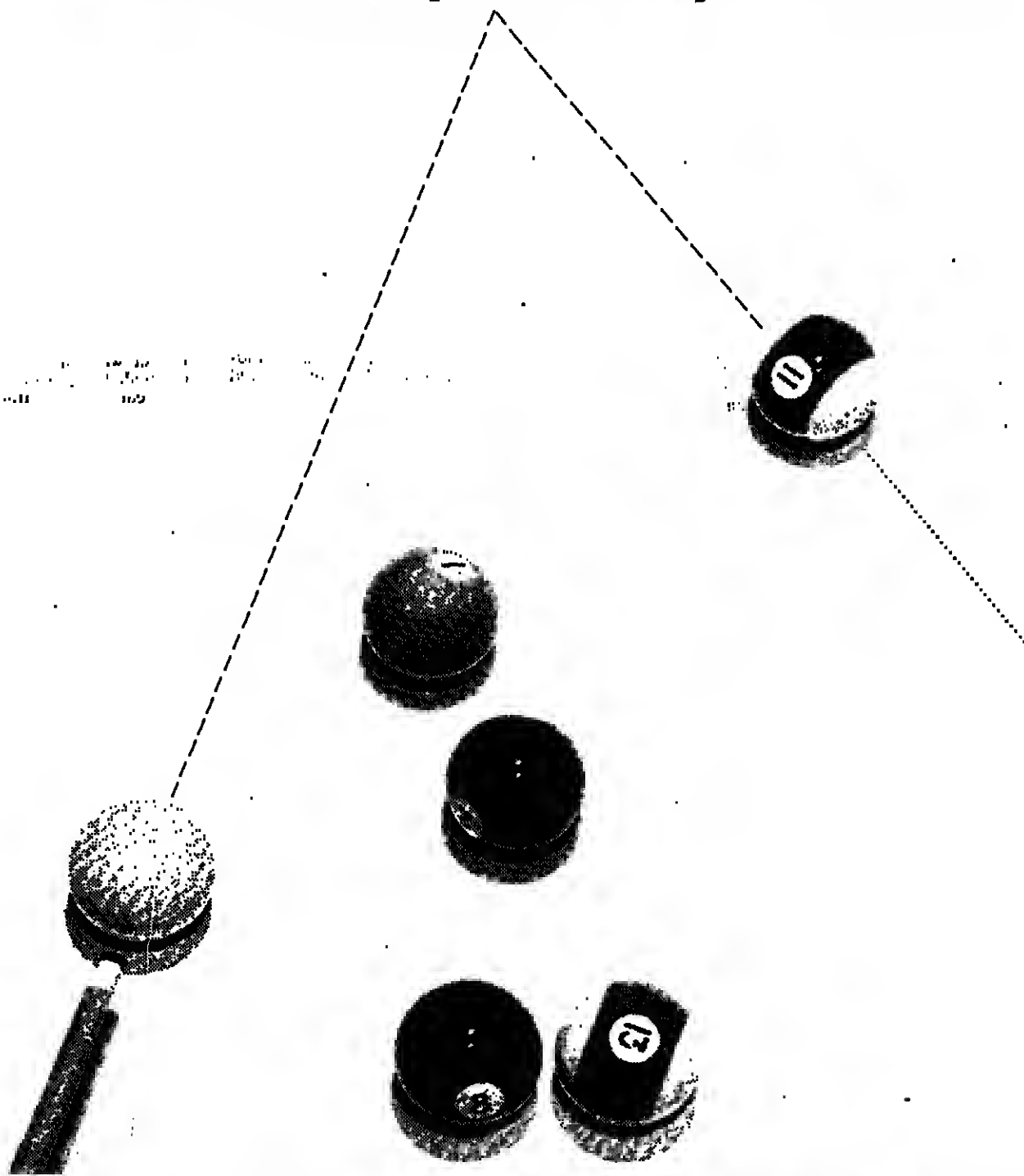
For the union, however, the two companies' action in paying off nearly 18,000 men and shipping them back to their faraway homes was a show of force signalling their intention to bargain hard through the Chamber of Mines on the union's demand for a 40 per cent pay increase and an end to job restriction rules.

After seven hours of tough negotiations the union claimed victory and said the employers had agreed to reinstate all the sacked men. This was denied by Mr. Peter Gush, chairman of Anglo's gold and uranium division, who said Anglo had agreed it would "favourably consider reapplications by former Vaal Reefs employees but would take applicants' work record into account". To the union, this looks suspiciously like an attempt by the mineowners to weed out union activists.

Labour specialists forecast tough times ahead for the mining industry and for the mining unions. But it is not only the black unions who are in a militant mood.

Mr. Arrie Paulus, the right-wing leader of the white miners, has been called back from retirement by his 23,000 members and has submitted a 20 per cent wage claim and declared a state of conflict. The desire of white miners to regain ground lost through inflation is one factor. But to white and black miners alike, the main issue is the future of job reservation and the balance of economic and political power in the industry — Financial Times news feature.

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## Shriver completes impressive return

**SYDNEY (R)** — Pam Shriver completed a remarkable comeback to top international tennis by winning the singles and doubles titles at the Australian Women's Indoor Championship Sunday.

After a three-month break from the circuit because she felt jaded, Shriver rediscovered her best form and showed no effects of a shoulder injury as she dominated the tournament.

With her yemenous and accurate serve working particularly well on Sunday, Shriver swept aside unseeded Australian Dianne Balestrat, formerly Fromholtz, 6-3, 6-3 to win the singles title. Then in the doubles, playing with Australian Elizabeth Smylie, formerly Sayers, she continued her fine form in a 7-5, 7-5 victory over the U.S. pair of Sharon Walsh and Barbara Potter.

The biggest factor for Shriver on Sunday was her serving. During the singles final, she landed 83 per cent of her first serves in the first set and 71 per cent in the second.

"I couldn't have done much better today," she said later. "I was serving so hard and so accurately. I can't remember the last time, I made such good use of my serve in a big match."

Shriver was expected to face a tough match in her final with Balestrat, whose early tournament form included a convincing 3-6, 6-0, 6-2 victory over second-seeded American Kathy Jordan.

Balestrat, playing in her first final since winning at Boston in 1980, had chances to break in the sixth game of each set, but allowed Shriver to fight back each time.

The doubles final provided a much tighter contest.

The Shriver-Smylie combination broke their opponents in the 11th game of each set, but only after surviving break point against them on several occasions when Smylie's back-up saved them.

Afterwards, Shriver said she hoped her two wins would help her coach Don Candy's 83-year-old mother recover from a stroke. "I hope seeing me and Don on television will have been nice for her," she said.

## Romanian wins European title

**HAMAR, Norway (R)** — Ilie Serban of Romania erased sad memories of last year's European Judo Championships when he won the featherweight title at the 1985 contest.

Serban was carried unconscious from the mat in Belgium last time. On Saturday, he scrapped his way

to the final to face title holder, Marc Alexandre of France, who had looked a likely champion again this year.

But in a close and tactical fight, Serban gained the edge after two and a half minutes when a flurry of attacks resulted in the Frenchman suffering a painful rib injury.

## 16-year-old wins 4 gold medals

**HELSINKI (R)** — The Soviet Union's 16-year-old Yelena Shushanova won four of the five gold medals contested at the European Women's Gymnastics Championships which ended Sunday. The Leningrad schoolgirl won the individual combined gold Sat-

urday and Sunday added the vault, uneven bars and floor titles. She shared the uneven bars gold with East Germany's Maxi Gnauck.

Shushanova took a bronze on the beam which was won by her compatriot Oksana Omelianchik, the 15-year-old Soviet champion.

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## McEnroe, Lendl clash for \$100,000 Tournament of Champions honours

**NEW YORK (R)** — John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl both overcame second-set losses Saturday to advance to the final of the \$615,000 Tournament of Champions in Forest Hills.

McEnroe, the world's top-ranked player, avenged a Davis Cup loss to Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden with a 6-2, 3-6, 6-2 victory that moved him into position to win his third straight tournament of champions title.

The second-ranked Lendl, last year's losing finalist here, beat 17-year-old American Aaron Krickstein 6-1, 2-6, 6-1. Krickstein, the third seed, matched Lendl's powerful forehands for two sets before weakening as the temperature soared to the mid-80° Fahrenheit, 30° centigrade, in high humidity.

McEnroe, who lost his only previous meeting with Sundstrom in the David Cup final last December in Sweden, said: "I had the

motivation and I was glad to beat him on clay, his favourite surface."

McEnroe took the opening set on service breaks in the fifth and seventh games as the fourth-seeded Sundstrom committed a series of backhand errors.

The second set went on serve until the eighth game, which Sundstrom won with a slicing backhand service-return winner.

In the opening game of the third set Sundstrom failed to convert two break points and McEnroe moved out to a 4-1 lead after breaking the Swede in the fourth game.

"Sundstrom is a very good player and it was important that I got my second wind and my concentration back in the third set," McEnroe said.

McEnroe, who was extended to a third-set tie-breaker by unseeded Claudio Panatta of Italy in

the quarter-finals Friday, said: "I played much more aggressively this time and I will have to do the same tomorrow against Lendl if I expect to win."

Lendl had not dropped a set in the tournament until Krickstein, on some sharp forehand shot-making, took their second set 6-2.

Lendl, in the first-ever match-up of the strongest forehands in tennis, changed strategy in the third set.

"I started lobbying in the rallies in the third set instead of trying to drive my forehands past him," said Lendl, who won the tournament of champions in 1982. "It appeared to work because he started to tire. His footwork faltered and he missed his shots."

Lendl lost only eight points in the final five games. Sunday's singles winner will earn \$100,000.

## Imran and le Roux shatter Surrey

**LONDON (R)** — Pakistan's Imran Khan and South African Garth le Roux showed what a lethal fast bowling combination they make for Sussex by setting up a three-wicket win over Surrey in the Benson and Hedges Cup Saturday.

All-rounder Imran, back to full fitness after a two-year shin injury, and le Roux captured seven wickets between them as Surrey were dismissed for 170 in the 55 overs cricket competition. Sussex completed victory with one over to spare at 174 for seven.

Imran snapped up two wickets in his opening six-over spell, while le Roux took the next three in four overs as Surrey slumped to 94 for five. Trevor Jesty led a revival by

hitting 61, containing eight fours, before Imran (three for 24) and le Roux (four for 40) polished off the innings.

Warwickshire opener Andy Lloyd sustained his successful comeback after serious injury last season by hitting 137 not out in a 63-run win over cup holders Lancashire. He scored 160 in a county championship match against Glamorgan on Thursday.

Lloyd, out for most of 1984 after being struck over the eye on his test debut by a short-pitched delivery from West Indian Malcolm Marshall, spurred Warwickshire to 282 for four. By dismissing Lancashire for 219 they avenged their defeat in last year's final.

## Europeans vote for more say in Olympic games

**ROME (R)** — European Olympic committees voted Sunday to press for more say in the organisation of Olympic games and a larger share of the profits.

The General Assembly of the Association of the European National Olympic Committees unanimously backed a proposal calling for a greater decision-making role in the choice of sites for the games and the content and organisation of the programme.

The proposal, to be put to the International Olympic Committee (IOC), also asks for the proceeds of television rights to be divided more evenly.

It said national committees bore the brunt of training expenses for athletes while local committees,

like the organisers of last summer's games in Los Angeles, received a greater share of the profits.

Association President Franco Carraro of Italy told a news conference after Sunday's final session that the national committees had been modest in the past but were now united in their determination to play a bigger part.

Carraro, the president for the past four years, was confirmed for a further term in elections during the two-day assembly. He was supported by 22 of the 32 delegations with the rest of the votes going to Richard Palmer of Britain.

The delegates adopted a Portuguese proposal to award, at the end of this year, special prizes to

the outstanding male and female athlete under the age of 20, in recognition of 1985's designation as International Youth Year.

A guest delegate from Syria presented a progress report on preparations for the 1987 Mediterranean games.

Samih Al Mudall, President of the Syrian Olympic Committee, said 50 per cent of the facilities in Latakia, Syria, were ready for the September games and the rest would be completed by the end of next year.

At the beginning of Sunday's session, delegates observed one minute's silence in tribute to the 52 soccer fans killed in a fire at a stadium in Bradford, England, Saturday.

## Spend a Buck brings luck

**CHERRY HILL, New Jersey (R)** — Spend a Buck, who ran the third fastest race in the history of the Kentucky Derby last week will skip the Preakness at Pimlico on May 18, bypassing a chance at the Triple Crown.

The three-year-old colt's owner, Dennis Diaz said Spend a Buck instead will shoot for a possible \$2.6-million payday in the Jersey Derby at Garden State Park here on May 27.

A victory in the Jersey Derby would earn Spend a Buck a \$600,000 purse, along with a \$2 million bonus for having swept three major stakes races at Garden State this spring.

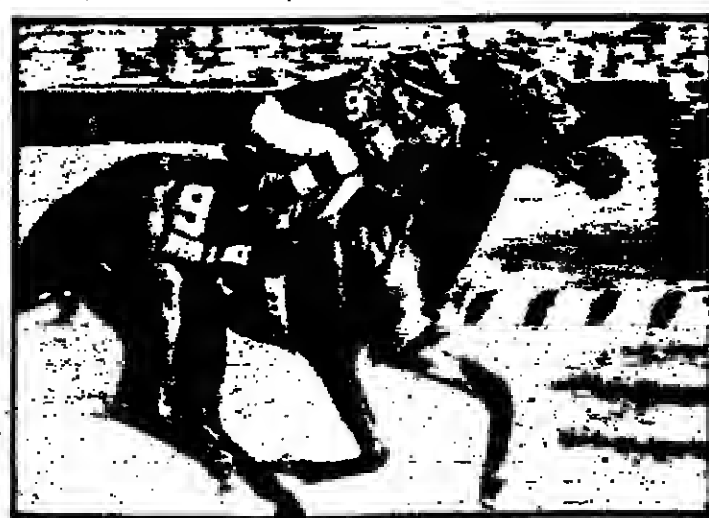
Last Tuesday's announcement was not a complete surprise since Diaz and Spend a Buck's trainer, Cam Gambolati, had said after the Kentucky Derby that they might elect to skip the Preakness and run in the Jersey Derby.

"Of course, we'd like to win the Triple Crown," Diaz had said Monday. "That's what everybody dreams about."

"But \$2.6 million is a lot of money. That would put his earnings over \$4 million, and he'd be the second highest moneywinner in the history of racing (after the Gelding John Henry). That would look good in a breeding ad. But of course winning the Triple Crown would also make him worth a lot."

Historically, a colt's value as a stallion soars when he wins the Triple Crown — the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes.

In trying to induce Diaz to enter Spend a Buck in the Preakness, Chick Lang, the general manager



With Cordero aboard, Spend a Buck led wire to wire in the third-fastest Derby

at Pimlico said if the colt won the Triple Crown he could be syndicated for about \$40 million.

Because of Diaz's decision to run Spend a Buck in the Jersey Derby, the colt might also bypass the Belmont Stakes, the third race in the Triple Crown on June 8, since that race falls only 12 days after the Jersey Derby.

Spend a Buck, a 5-1 shot, led from wire to wire in winning the Kentucky Derby by 5-1/2 lengths in 2:00 1/5. Only Secretariat and Northern Dancer won the race in faster times.

In explaining his decision to opt for the Jersey Derby instead of the far more prestigious Preakness, Diaz said that by winning the Garden State Park event, Spend a Buck would become the biggest money-winning colt in racing his-

tory and he would have an additional nine days of rest between the Kentucky Derby and the Jersey Derby.

In addition, he cited Garden City's attraction to his prize colt. "He really likes it here," Diaz told a press conference. "You could tell how much he does when he arrived here yesterday."

Rarely has a Kentucky Derby winner skipped the Preakness. The last one to do so was Gato Del Sol who was kept out of the race in 1982 because his owners felt he was not suited to the mile and 1/16th distance. The Kentucky Derby is run over a mile and a quarter and the Belmont over a mile and a half.

In the last two years, Kentucky Derby winners Sunny's Halo and Swale were badly beaten in the Preakness.

## Rush thunderbolt rescues Wales from bankruptcy

By Robert Woodward  
Reuter

**LONDON** — Wales' soccer renaissance following two recent victories has not only revived the team's chances of reaching the World Cup finals — it has also rescued football in the principality from bankruptcy.

After last September's disastrous 1-0 defeat by Iceland in their opening World Cup qualifier, the Welsh Football Association warned that it would be bankrupt within 18 months.

But a surprise 1-0 defeat of Scotland, followed by a thrilling 3-0 thrashing of Spain, have opened the way for a financial bonanza which could guarantee the federation's profitability for many years to come.

Wales now lead Group Seven by two points with one game against Scotland in September to play. Spain are expected to qualify by winning their two games against Iceland so the second qualifier would come from the vital Wales/Scotland clash.

Welsh manager Mike England will approach the game with more than usual relish as the Scots are largely responsible for Wales' financial plight.

On October 14, 1977, the team met in a match which, like the one this September, decided whether Scotland or Wales travelled to the World Cup finals in Argentina.

Scotland won 2-0 on merit but the manner in which they scored the first goal still rankles in Wales.

The Welsh side, and millions of television viewers, were convinced that a hand which led to the first goal — a penalty — belonged to Scotland's Joe Jordan and not a Welsh defender as the referee decided.

Ironically another team in Group Seven, Iceland, was responsible for Wales not going to the next World Cup finals, in Spain, when they grabbed a 2-2 draw in Wales' final home game.

Non-qualification for the money-spinning World Cup finals caused Wales severe financial problems.

But what pushed the principality's soccer association to the brink of bankruptcy was the decision by England and Scotland to pull out of the Home Championship.

The move followed decreasing spectator interest in this annual soccer tournament during May. England and Scotland could find lucrative friendly elsewhere but the tournament had provided the less glamorous Northern Ireland and Wales team with badly-needed cash.

Soccer in Wales has always suffered from being less popular than rugby union. The association found it hard to fund its commitments from small crowds, especially as few top class countries were prepared to travel to Wales

for friendlies.

The under-21 side was disbanded to save money but the 1-0 away defeat by Iceland in last September's World Cup qualifier was seen by Welsh officials as — almost — the final straw.

"We have already projected for a loss of £100,000 (\$120,000) in 1984. If things do not improve dramatically we will be in overdraft within 12 months and bankrupt in 18," Welsh F.A. Secretary Alan Evans said on returning from Reykjavik.

Another World Cup defeat, by Spain, in October increased the gloom. Accountants warned the association, which spends £150,000 (\$180,000) annually, it would soon have to dip into its meagre reserves of £200,000 (\$240,000) to survive.

If Wales had gone bankrupt they would have been unable to fulfil their obligations to European soccer's governing body UEFA and FIFA, the world body. Their membership would have been suspended, barring the country from international soccer.

But Welsh despondency over their soccer future was cleared at a stroke last month by a left foot thunderbolt from Liverpool striker Ian Rush.

Rush's goal gained Wales a shock 1-0 win in Glasgow and they jumped right back into the World Cup spotlight with the 3-0 demolition of Spain.

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# 86 confirmed dead in Indian bombings

## 1,500 arrested; troops on high alert

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Security forces arrested 1,500 suspects Sunday and a general strike was called in the Indian capital Monday as the death toll rose to 86 from a Sikh extremist bombing campaign.

Troops patrolled New Delhi and shoot-on-sight orders were issued in several Punjab and Haryana towns to head off protests at the roundup or backlash against Sikhs.

Sikh extremists are seeking a separate state in the Punjab. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi summoned back Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao from a visit to India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands to join crisis talks about the extremist offensive.

The right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) called a strike Monday for New Delhi, where it has many supporters.

"The strike is almost certain to be a success," the Hindustan Times said. "That is the kind of peaceful protest which will make it clear to the extremists that the whole country is against them."

Hopes of a negotiated settlement of the Punjab problem were dashed by the resignation of Harbans Singh Longowal, moderate head of the main Sikh political party the Akali Dal, in the aftermath of the bombings.

New Delhi Police Commissioner Ved Marsaw warned residents more booby trap bombs might be lying around and an Indian newspaper said suicide squad bombers may be on the loose.

Mr. Marsaw told reporters 42 people died and 45 were injured in New Delhi which took the brunt of

the attacks with 20 blasts from early Friday night to Saturday morning.

However the toll could have been higher if 12 other bombs hidden in transistor radios and found by police had gone off.

They included two bombs planted outside the houses of parliament.

Mr. Marsaw also revealed that one bomber tried to blow up part of the city's water supply by sabotaging a sluice gate.

However the bomb went off in his hands, killing him.

Police told reporters the death toll in other states was 27 in Uttar Pradesh, 15 in Haryana and two in Rajasthan. The total number of injured was around 200.

The offensive set off widespread security precautions. State authorities shut cinemas at night and advised residents to carefully search vehicles before travelling.

Police said several hundred suspects were arrested in the capital and with the roundup of suspects in the other states about 1,500 people were under questioning.

India's two main news agencies, the Press Trust of India and the United News of India, reported anonymous telephone calls threatening assassinations of government ministers and security

officers. The Times of India newspaper said one bomber was killed with the device strapped to his body.

"This speaks of a suicide squad in preparation, if not already in readiness," the newspaper said.

Police said there would be extra security for the start of the New Delhi trial Monday of three Sikhs charged with the murder of Indira Gandhi.

They include Sarwant Singh, the surviving assassin of Mrs. Gandhi. The trial will start in the capital's high security Tihar jail where Sarwant Singh is in hospital.

Indian newspapers published front-page editorials Sunday calling for the sternest action to stamp out the extremists.

"It is time now for the iron fist as far as the extremists are concerned," the Hindustan Times editorial said.

The Hindustan Times also attacked the country's intelligence network for its failure to head off the bombing wave.

"Any intelligence apparatus worth its name should have been able to infiltrate the extremist ranks and gain pre-knowledge of such an intricately organised and widespread effort at destabilisation. The Home Ministry must definitely share much of the blame for the blatant failure," it said.

The National Herald said, "Why a proper track of (the extremists) movement could not be kept to nab them in time is a root question. This is a failure which calls for a probe."



Soccer fans look on from the terraces as a grandstand at a football stadium in Bradford, central England, goes up in flames in Saturday (AP wirephoto)

## Death toll could rise in British stadium fire

BRADFORD, England (Agencies) — At least 40 people were killed and 150 injured after fire engulfed a wooden grandstand at a British soccer stadium Saturday and the toll was expected to go up as some of the injured were in critical condition Sunday.

Eyewitnesses quoted by Reuters said it took less than four minutes for flames to engulf the entire old wooden main stand of this northern town's stadium Saturday afternoon.

Spectators with their clothes and hair on fire leapt onto the pitch. Others rushed to emergency exits, only to find them locked in order to keep people without tickets out of the ground. Nearly 3,000 people were trapped in the blaze.

"We believe 40 bodies have been recovered at the scene," police press spokesman Bob Baxter said in a statement.

He said more than 150 people were taken to hospitals and more than 40 were seriously injured.

Some of the victims were believed to have been crushed to death in a frantic stampede to escape the inferno.

Police blamed the blaze on a fan playing with matches.

Rescue workers were still searching for more bodies Sunday among the smouldering rubble of the grandstand.

John Donahue, assistant police chief for West Yorkshire, said the death toll "could rise by the odd

## Ortega wins political support from Spain

MADRID (Agencies) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has won political but not economic backing from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez over the U.S. trade embargo imposed on his country.

Mr. Gonzalez told reporters after talks with Mr. Ortega Saturday that his government opposed the trade sanctions but would not increase humanitarian aid or bilateral trade. He ruled out military support.

"Our policy has not been affected by the embargo," he said, adding that a credit request made by Nicaragua's Sandinist government last February was pending approval.

Mr. Ortega met Mr. Gonzalez for a working lunch at the outset of his two-day stopover after an Eastern European tour aimed at drumming up economic aid and credit.

President Reagan imposed the embargo on May 1, after the U.S. Congress rejected his request for \$14 million in aid for the rightist "Contra" rebels fighting Managua.

Mr. Reagan also suspended bilateral air and shipping traffic, accusing the Sandinist government of spreading revolution.

Nicaragua's economy has already been drained by the war with the Contras. Mr. Ortega lashed out at Mr. Reagan's pressure, likening him to Hitler and saying Managua was forced to seek economic support from the Soviet bloc.

By backing the "Contra" rebels trying to topple the Managua administration the Reagan, like Hitler, was responsible for the murders of innocent children, he said.

"Reagan wants to turn Nicaragua into one big concentration camp, emulating what Hitler did, and the comparison is not exaggerated," he said.

He called upon the United States

to resume talks in Anzamillo, Mexico, which Washington broke off last January.

Mr. Gonzalez, who expressed his differences with Washington's Nicaragua policy when he played host to President Reagan last week, said he would not mediate. But he said he hoped Spain's good ties with both sides would help promote understanding.

Mr. Ortega also held talks with leaders of Spain's two main trade union groups. He flies to Paris on Monday and goes on to Italy, Sweden and Finland in further bids for support.

### London acts in 'secret'

In London, the Sunday Observer reported that the British government has backed United States policy toward Nicaragua by opposing international economic aid, but has kept it secret to prevent protests.

The liberal weekly said it obtained internal foreign office documents showing that government action directly contradicts Britain's declared intention of supporting loans to Nicaragua on their merits.

The report claimed the documents showed Britain opposing loans to Nicaragua from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Washington, "despite the admission by officials that such opposition is indefensible under the bank's own rules," the newspaper said.

One quoted example identified Nigel Wicks, a senior official of the British treasury, suggesting to the British Overseas Development Administration (ODA) that Britain oppose any IDB loans to Nicaragua without reference to the merits of the loan application.

The "hard line was opposed by ODA officials," the report added.

## Creator of Dick Tracy dies at 84

NEW YORK (R) — Chester Gould, the creator of comic strip detective Tracy, died at his home Saturday of heart failure, aged 84, relatives said. Gould dreamed up the soubriquet crime-fighter in 1931. By the late 1950s, Dick Tracy appeared in nearly 1,000 newspapers all over the world, and had some 65 million daily readers. The grim, blunt-jawed detective and his often violent exploits broke with many comic strip traditions. But Tracy survived, even after Gould's retirement in 1977, when his creation was 64 years old. Two other cartoonists took over the comic strip after Gould's retirement. It is syndicated by the Tribune Company Syndicate.

## 24,600 Japanese committed suicide last year

TOKYO (R) — A total of 24,596 people, about two fifths of them in their 40s and 50s, committed suicide in Japan last year, the National Police Agency said Saturday. The toll was the second highest since the end of World War II, a report by the agency said. It said the total, which included 8,088 women, was second only to the 25,202 suicides in 1983. About 42 per cent of the 1984 suicides were prompted by illness, the report said. Financial and job problems were responsible for 19 per cent of the deaths and alcoholism and mental trouble for 15 per cent, it said.

## U.S. institution honours Moon

NORTH CAROLINA (AP) — Shaw Divinity School on Saturday awarded an honorary degree to Moon Sun Myitton, the Unification Church founder who is in prison for tax evasion. Moon, who is in the federal correction institute at Danbury, Connecticut, was among three people awarded honorary doctor of divinity degree by the school. Moon's wife, Hak Ja Han, accepted the degree for her husband.

## Thai with 7 wives agrees to undergo vasectomy

BANGKOK (AP) — Thailand's best known proponent of big families — a man with seven wives and 22 children — has agreed to undergo a vasectomy by the country's number one promoter of family planning. Suphat Teerapaksakulwong, a 41-year-old maker of pork balls, said in a telephone interview Sunday that he has been urged for years to have the operation by Mechai Viravadya, generally regarded as the prime mover behind Thailand's dramatic success in curbing population growth. Suphat said he agreed to the operation after consultations with his wives, who range in age from 27 to 41. He has fathered 12 boys and 10 girls by six of his wives.

## Tooth bug hits gold in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — A woman posing as a dentist has made a haul of gold fillings and jewellery after putting to sleep her patients then robbing them, according to local newspapers. The dental gold bug, who was not identified, first struck last week, making off with a set of gold-filled teeth, jewellery and KD 190 (\$625) cash after approaching her unidentified female "patient" with an offer of "special treatment". She claimed another victim on Thursday, a Jordanian woman identified only as Hanan H., who lost five bracelets and a pair of ear-rings while under anaesthetic.

## 2 Singaporeans held on arms charges

SINGAPORE (R) — Two Singaporeans have been arrested for smuggling arms and explosives through the island to a "terrorist group abroad", the Home Affairs Ministry said Saturday. Shankar Gopal, 28, and William Tan Chiew Seng, 53, have been held since Wednesday for trying to transport a container loaded with rifles, sten guns, bullets and explosives hidden among waste paper and consumer items, it said. The ministry said the two were held under the island's internal security act, under which suspects can be detained indefinitely without charge or trial. It did not say where the arms originated or identify the terrorist group.

## Sri Lankan army accused of massacre

COLOMBO (R) — Residents of north Sri Lankan villages have accused security forces of carrying out a massacre of about 70 civilians on Thursday in retaliation for the murder of an army major by separatist activists, officials said Saturday.

The major was killed and several soldiers were wounded by a grenade on Thursday when the security forces raided a Tamil guerrilla hideout at Karaveli in the northern province.

M. Alalasunderam, administrative secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF),

quoted residents as saying security men had rounded civilians, mostly young men, in the town of Velvettilai and shot them.

He told Reuters he had complained about the killings to President Junius Jayewardene and Regional Development Minister Savumiamoorthy Thondaman, a Tamil. A state ministry spokesman quoted military officials as saying they were not aware of the incident.

Government spokesmen have earlier confirmed some excesses by security forces battling guerrillas fighting to set up a separate state for minority Tamils in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

Informed sources said Jaffna's highest government agent and representatives of the Velvettilai citizens committee were due to meet top security officials in Jaffna later Sunday to discuss the complaints.

Security forces killed four guerrillas Saturday in the northern province town of Kilinochchi, a government spokesman said.

A military patrol searching for rebels found a steel box containing 28 kilograms of explosives and shot dead four guerrillas who tried to flee from the area, he said.

## Kanak leaders warn of full-scale racial conflict

NOUMEA (R) — A full-scale race conflict could develop in the troubled French territory of New Caledonia if the political crisis there is not resolved, local leaders warned.

New Caledonia's separatist leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou told a meeting Saturday that a planned referendum on independence should take place before the December 1987 target set by the French government.

"Everybody has had enough of this problem and to wait too long risks more incidents such as those of May 8," Mr. Tjibaou said.

A Kanak youth was shot dead and 95 people were wounded in bloody clashes between Kanaks, white settlers and police last Wednesday.

Mr. Tjibaou said the fighting was "a return to colonial savagery with hate and racism expressed at the level of the individual."

Kanaks and white settlers still mix freely but officials say racial

tensions have increased since indigenous Kanaks (Melanesians) began campaigning for independence last November.

More than 20 people have died in clashes over independence, but Wednesday's bloodshed was the worst since the campaign started. French Defence Minister Charles Hernu left New Caledonia Saturday night after a two-day visit he said was aimed at reinforcing France's strategic military presence on the Pacific island and was unconnected with the latest clashes.

Anti-independence Melanesians in the territorial assembly Saturday appealed to Mr. Hernu to ensure order was maintained in New Caledonia.

The message they delivered to Mr. Hernu said if security was properly controlled, the issue of decolonisation could be contained as a political problem without deteriorating into a wider racial conflict.

## Fans mob Ali in Peking

PEKING (AP) — Hundreds of friendly Chinese mobbed Mohammad Ali as he toured a famous Peking landmark Sunday, and the U.S. boxing legend responded by kissing babies, signing autographs, posing for photographers and sparring with a few fans.

Immediately recognised when he entered the Summer Palace, a former imperial playground, the 43-year-old three-time-former world heavyweight champion was surrounded. One overwhelmed policeman helped clear the way.

"Ali, Ali," some fans shouted, lining both sides of a walkway into the 267-hectare walled park, a favourite spot for Sunday strollers.

Walking with his wife, Veronica, manager Herbert Mohammad and three other members of his party, Ali was unfazed by the fuss and praised the Chinese for "high morality, no prejudice, no crime, no prostitution."

Dressed in a sport jacket and white shirt, he willingly posed for amateur photographers, pecked babies on the cheeks and play-boxed with some youths, but when a few pulled back to bewilderment, he stuck out his hand for a friendly shake.

Foreign tourists also recognised Ali, who arrived Saturday night for an 11-day tour at the invitation of Li Menghua, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission. It is Ali's second visit to the world's most populous nation.

"I had to come halfway around the world to see you," said tourist Mabel McDonald of New York, one of many who shook Ali's hand. He kissed her.

Pausing briefly for reporters, Ali was asked his opinion of Chinese boxers. His visit is to include some ring-side coaching sessions in Peking and Shanghai.

"They'll be world champions in their class," he said. "They'll be ready for the 1988 Olympics. In fact they'll be ready in '86 (for the Asian games). Everything is possible for them now."

Ali also disclosed that he hopes to return to China for up to six months to help develop boxing in the nation of 1.03 billion people.

## Pym leads Tory revolt against Thatcher

LONDON (AP) — Former Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who was dismissed from the British cabinet by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for opposing her economic policies, is heading a new rebel group of lawmakers in the ruling Conservative Party, the Sunday Times reported.

The weekly said the 33-member group, to be known as Conservative Centre Forward, "aims to recapture the Conservative Party for Pym's traditional brand of Toryism and act as a bloc in the House of Commons."

The government with 394 seats has an overall 138-seat majority in

the 650-member house.

The group plans to go public Tuesday when Mr. Pym speaks at Oxford on "the conservative future," the report said.

Mr. Pym held a string of high-ranking party and cabinet posts and was made foreign secretary when Lord Carrington quit at the start of the 1982 Falklands war.

Other well-known members of the group are Sir Ian Gilmour, Geoffrey Rippon, Julian Critchley and Sir Peter Tapsell, all known critics of Mrs. Thatcher's anti-inflation, tight money policies, which critics blame for boosting unemployment.

Addressing a conference of her Conservative supporters in Perth, Scotland, Mrs. Thatcher appealed for calm and "cool heads" amid the growing revolt.

However, she did not indicate any relaxation of her tight monetary policies which have cut inflation but sent British unemployment to a record 13.5 per cent of the work force.

Conservative parliamentarians, feeling the heavy pressure within their constituencies, have urged Mrs. Thatcher to shift course if their party was to avoid disaster in the next election, due by 1988.

## Expedition said to have located 'lost city' in Honduran jungles

LONDON (AP) — A team of young explorers may have discovered the remains of a legendary lost city in the jungles of Honduras, the British domestic news agency Press Association said.

The news agency Friday quoted Col. John Blashford-Snell, the British director of operations for "Operation Raleigh" as saying the ruins are believed to be those of the Pagan civilisation's Cuidad Blanca — White City.

Operation Raleigh, launched last year, is a four-year around-the-world expedition in honour of the 16th century British explorer Sir Walter Raleigh. It was designed for people between the ages of 17 and 24.

"There have been legends about the city for years but the jungle is just so rough that no one has been able to pinpoint it exactly," Col. Blashford-Snell was quoted as saying.

"We sent patrols out to the most likely areas and this one made the discovery. It was a very tough, difficult job and they deserve a lot of credit. Over the coming weeks our

scientists will be mapping the city and obtaining as much information as they can," he was quoted as saying.

The organisation's London headquarters said in a statement Friday night: "The relative importance of this discovery cannot be confirmed until proper archaeological surveys have been made by those with the expedition from the Honduras Institute of Anthropology and History and the Operation Raleigh archaeologists."

But the British news agency, whose reporter Martin White is accompanying the expedition, said it is being heralded "as potentially one of the most exciting archaeological finds in the area for years."

The Payas are an Indian tribe living on the Pama River in northeastern Honduras. Formerly, they are believed to have occupied part of Honduras' northern coast, and some scientists believe they and their neighbours the Jicaque formed the northern frontier of South American penetration in Central America.

Col. Blashford-Snell, speaking in Panama city, told Press Association that the vegetation-covered site measured 3.9 square kilometres, and was dominated by what is believed to be 12-meter-wide sacrificial altar.

Stone axes, decorated pottery, ceremonial rocks and other stone structures also were discovered, he said.

Col. Blashford-Snell was quoted as saying the discovery, in a remote area inland from the mosquito-ridden coast of Honduras, was made by a seven-member patrol from Operation Raleigh.

Press Association did not identify the members of the patrol that discovered the ruins.

Of the 4,000 places in Operation Raleigh, 1,500 each have gone to youths from the United States and Britain, while the other 1,000 split among 38 other countries.

Participants are travelling and working under the supervision of a volunteer staff of scientists, explorers and military personnel.

## Craxi faces major test in elections

ROME (R) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi faced a major test of his coalition government Sunday as two days of voting began in municipal, provincial and regional elections.

As voters pick about half a million candidates to form local councils for the next five years, the opposition Communists are looking to prove their claim to be Italy's strongest party.

In the last comparable election, for the European Parliament in June, the Communists edged ahead of the Christian Democrats for the first time, taking 33.3 per cent of the vote compared with 33 per cent for the Christian Democrats.

Party leaders agreed the elections, which will include choosing administrators for the biggest cities of Rome and Milan, will be the biggest test of political sentiment since last June.

Political analysts said a shift in voting patterns could undermine the delicate compromise on which the socialist prime minister's position depends.

But Mr. Craxi said he expected his coalition partners — the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals — to hold their own or emerge even stronger.

If they do not, he told the foreign press association, "the day after, there will be someone knocking on my door with a bill to pay. If I didn't resign, they would ask me to."

The spectre haunting the coalition is that of Communist leader Alessandro Natta, eager to prove that last June's showing was not merely a sympathy vote after the sudden death of veteran Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer days before the poll.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### CAN WIN, CAN'T LOSE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ K Q 5  
♥ Q 6 4 2  
♦ 6 5 3  
♣ K 9 5

WEST  
♠ 7 6  
♥ J 7 5  
♦ 9 2  
♣ Q J 10 8 3 2

EAST  
♠ 10 2  
♥ K 10 3  
♦ K 10 8 4  
♣ A 7 6

SOUTH  
♠ A J 9 8 4  
♥ A 9 8  
♦ A Q J 7  
♣ 4

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

There are a number of situations where a play can only gain. It is to recognize the more common of these. Consider this hand, where many of the declarers in a duplicate game failed to find the winning line.

The outlook is straightforward. Indeed, every pair in the game reached the four spade contract, against which West made his normal lead of the queen of clubs.

and ruffed the club continuation. Obviously, the diamond finesse had to be taken, so the declarer crossed to the queen of spades and successfully fished the jack of diamonds. Back to the table with the king of spades and another winning diamond finesse was taken.

Now the unsuccessful declarers feared a third-round diamond ruff, so they drew the last trump. But when the king of diamonds did not drop under the ace, those declarers still had to lose a diamond. Their last hope for the contract was to find West with the king of hearts, but when that proved forlorn the contract was down one.

Declarer should not draw the last trump after winning the second diamond finesse. He should try to cash the ace of diamonds and, when West does not follow but cannot ruff, the contract is secure. Declarer simply ruffs his last diamond on the board.

What if West ruffs the ace of diamonds? It costs declarer nothing — he is simply trading trick for trick. Now he can ruff his remaining diamond to dummy — a trick he would otherwise have to lose. He can then fall back establishing on the queen of hearts to an attempt to make his contract.